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THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)
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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

OUR PHILIPPINE PUZZLE

THE VERY PRESENCE of a special representative of the President of the United States in the Philippines emphasizes the serious dilemma confronting our Government: Shall we hold the Islands despite a promise to grant them independence, or shall we cast them adrift, regardless of their own welfare and our national prestige in the Far East? America, say a number of our papers, has now come to a point where it must make a decision with regard to the Philippines. It is by no means a simple decision to make, observes the Chicago *Tribune*, since the Islands "have about as many complications as they have square miles." And the suggested solutions for the Philippine puzzle are hardly less numerous. The five most seriously advanced were grouped as follows by Dr. George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, at the recent Williamstown conference: The official Filipino view, calling for independence; the official view of the United States, to grant independence when the Filipinos were prepared for it; a dominion status, favored by many Americans and Filipinos; permanent retention of the Islands by this country, and a division of the Islands whereby this country would retain the southern regions, containing the Moros and the rubber-growing section. The last settlement, embodied in the Bacon bill, he said, was strongly opposed by the Filipinos.

The tyrant, observes the Los Angeles *Times*, "is a new rôle for Uncle Sam to play; but in the childlike mind of the excited Filipino, who clamors for independence as a small boy impatiently demands a huge piece of pie, regardless of whether or not it is likely to agree with him, our Government is as despotic as of any of ancient Rome." We are reminded by the New York *World* that "On July 16, a week after Colonel Thompson reached Manila, the Philippine Senate and House unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution requesting him 'to convey to the President of the United States the constant and intense desire of the Filipino people for immediate, absolute and complete independence,' and on July 20 the Philippine Senate passed over the veto of Governor-General Wood a bill providing for an immediate plebiscite on the question of independence." Thus this question of Philippine independence, observes the Washington *Post*, has remained unsettled and a matter for agitation both in the United States and in the Islands for a quarter of a century. And now, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "if it is our purpose to make good our promise to give the Philippines independence on the setting up of a stable government, we ought to make that clear. If something else is our purpose, that something else ought to be given a clear definition, in order that it may be examined and assessed by both the American and Filipino peoples."

In the Jones Act the pledge that we will grant the Filipinos their independence when they are fit for it has been actually put into law. Now, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

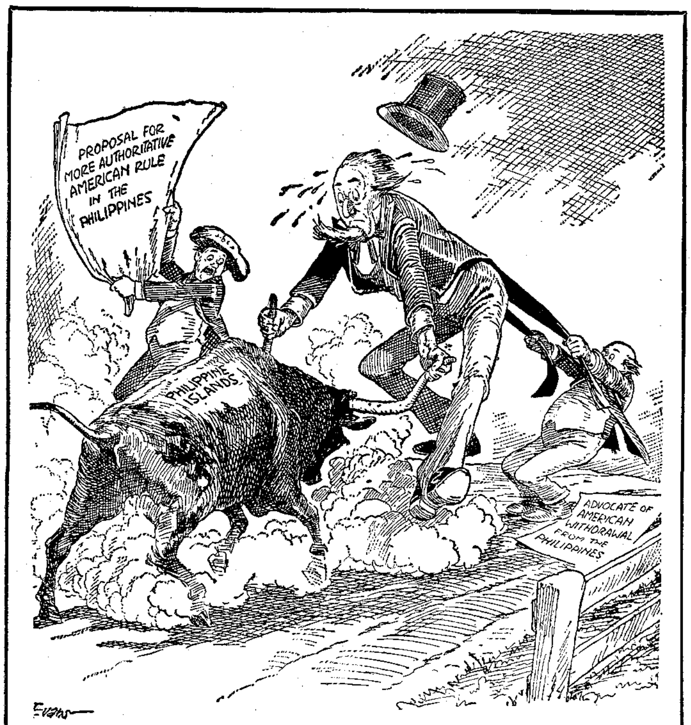
> "There may be reason why the promises which we have thus given can not or should not be carried out at any given time or perhaps ever. If there are such they should be frankly brought forward by the constituted authorities. But there is no reason why effort should be made to approach the subject from a back-stairs point of view. What the Philippine Islands need above all else is a definite knowledge of what this Government intends to do—the policy it plans to pursue. It is the insincerity, uncertainty and political backing and filling of the past twenty-five years that have retarded insular progress."

Col. Carmi Thompson's report to President Coolidge is not likely to be made public until after his return to this country in November. But in the meantime his journeyings about the Islands are provocative of incidents and utterances which are bringing out a vast variety of editorial comment on the Philippine puzzle. When the Colonel landed at Manila on July 9 he found an intense interest in his views on independence and on rubber development in the Islands. But he adopted a policy of non-committal speech on controversial subjects, and of sympathetic attention to all who cared to come to him. Filipino grievances were promptly and emphatically stated, from the independence standpoint, by Dean Maximo M. Kalaw of the University of the Philippines, who asserted in a statement given to the press that after leading the Filipinos to believe that America had come to liberate them, the American Government established its sovereignty by force; that it then dictated a tariff policy to benefit American capitalists; that the promise of Filipinization has remained a dead letter; and that the natural resources of the Islands are being threatened by American interests "who want to develop the country for sheer profit and gain." Dean Kalaw also protested vigorously against the proposition to divide the archipelago, the liberal use of the veto power by the Governor-General, and the failure to redeem the independence pledge. The independence resolutions, which were quoted in the earlier paragraph, will serve, says the Manila *Herald*, "as a reminder that nothing short of absolute national freedom will meet the aspirations of the Filipino, and that nothing in recent events has altered the Filipino attitude on the fundamental question in any way, shape or form." Nevertheless, a Manila correspondent of the New York *Times* cites a friend of Manuel Quezon, the Independence leader, as saying that "the Filipinos do not want complete severance from the United States, as some Americans think"; he explains that they would prefer the status of Canada or Australia, with a Filipino Governor-General. In his address to the Filipino legislature, Colonel Thompson touched on the economic aspect of his mission when he said:

> "I hope you gentlemen in your wisdom will find a way to open primarily for the benefit of your people the public lands in the rubber section. The eyes of the world are upon you. You are marked for the next great advance. You require capital, but before the invitation to capital you should pass such laws as will preserve the rights of the people as well as safeguard the rights of those who are willing to support progress financially."

And Governor-General Wood, in his message to the legislature delivered the same day, said: "Once the details of producing rubber are understood, Filipino planters will be as successful as they are in growing copra, hemp and sugar. I recommend that legislation be enacted to permit and encourage the growing of rubber on a large scale."

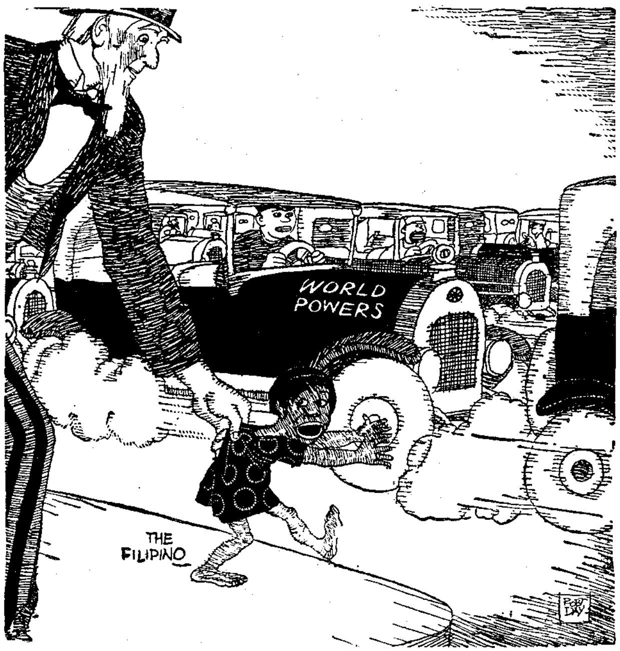
Incidentally, these were the first speeches ever broadcast by radio in the Philippines. A few days later a bill was introduced in the legislature offering to remove the restrictions on land holding—which are considered an obstacle to rubber-growing on a large scale, to be effective "on the day the United States grants the Philippines their independence." In journeying about the Philippines, Colonel Thompson was often greeted with demonstrations in favor of independence, and in an interview for the New York *Herald Tribune*, Manuel Quezon repeated his belief that "it would be better for the Filipino to be governed by Filipinos, however badly, than to be governed by Americans, however perfectly." He added that if there must be a Governor-General, he should be a civilian. After having traveled for hundreds of miles by land and water, Colonel Thompson dilated upon the undeveloped richness of the Islands, whose development is only hindered by uncertainty regarding America's future course, and he ventured to remark that he might be able to help the President and Congress "to adopt a policy which would be agreeable for both the Filipinos and the United States." Colonel Thompson's interviews with Moro chieftains in the southern Islands brought out the hostile feeling between these Mohammedans and the Christian Tagalog Filipinos, and the preference of the former to be ruled from Washington rather than from Manila. After an inspection of a rubber mill, Colonel Thompson declared his conviction "that a rubber industry could be developed in the Philippines which would make the United States independent of any foreign rubber control." After six weeks of investigation in the Philippines, traveling five thousand miles and talking with Filipinos in various walks of life, Colonel Thompson naturally reached certain conclusions, even before completing his mission. Some of these are definitely stated by the New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent accompanying the Thompson party:


PROPOSAL FOR MORE AUTHORITATIVE AMERICAN RULE IN THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
ADVOCATE OF AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PHILIPPINES
EVANS

HARD TO HOLD ON AND HARD TO LET GO
—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

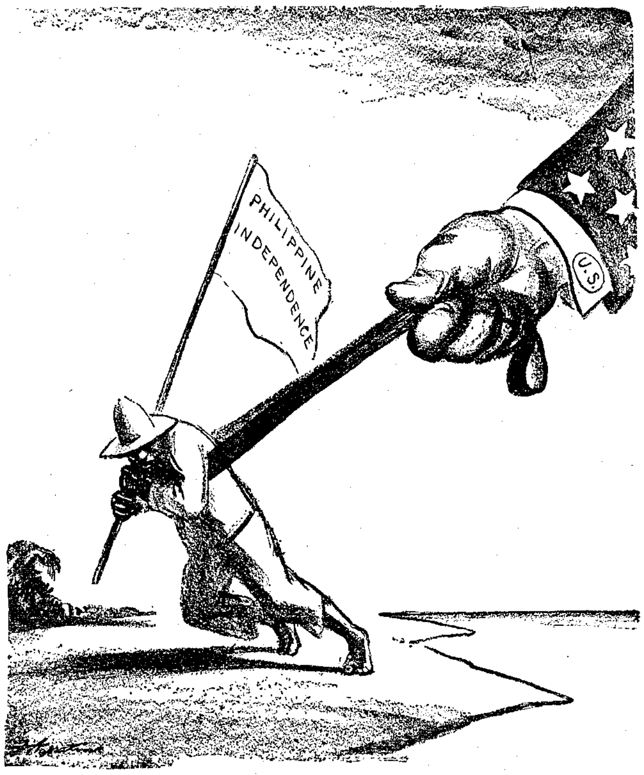
> "Any legislation seeking to give the Philippines greater autonomy would be unjustified, because they have more already than they can effectively handle. The independence movement is directed by politicians and does not represent popular sentiment. There is no such thing as public opinion, as it is known in the United States, since the great majority of the Filipinos in the interior are unfamiliar with newspapers.
>
> "Granting independence would be premature and fraught with ruin.
>
> "The present deadlock between the Governor-General and the Philippine Legislature is intolerable. The Governor probably should be given greater authority.
>
> "If sanitation in the Islands is to be improved, it ought to be placed under the direction of Americans. This would involve the withdrawal of a certain amount of autonomy sanctioned under the Jones law.
>
> "Separation of the Mindanao and Zulu group from the northern islands would be impracticable. It would be satisfactory neither to the Filipinos nor to the Moros, and would lead to endless trouble.
>
> "Greater economic development, particularly with reference to rubber cultivation, is impossible before the question of the future of the Islands is settled.
>
> "The Islands need more American teachers to promote the knowledge of English."

Some of the editors reading these dispatches from Manila have been led to write vigorous editorials in favor of complete independence. The Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* puts it this way: "this country does not need the Philippines; it has no legal or moral right to permanently hold these people who are protesting against further coddling or restraint." There are a lot of people, says the Duluth *News-Tribune*, "and this newspaper agrees with them, who believe that the United States should keep its promise and turn the Philippines loose to govern themselves just as soon as they qualify for self-government, rubber or no rubber." The New York *World* also would have us bear in mind the world-wide tendency in recent years to increase the freedom of subject peoples; Ireland, Egypt, India, Irak, Tunis, and Palestine have all received some new degree of self-government. In the opinion of this newspaper, "the Philippines have a right to a steady augmentation of self-government." But this, say several editors, might be something short of complete independence. Mr. Charles C. Bachelder, a former member of the government of the Philippines, is quoted in the New Haven *Register* as calling attention to a compromise which would remedy the principal just grievances of the Filipinos. This would be a Dominion status something like that enjoyed by the self-governing British Dominions. The Baltimore *Sun* thinks that "in twenty-four hours the Philippine problem would take the turn toward permanent solution if with a statement of retention of military bases, of customs union, of control of foreign policy we would couple a guaranty of



"BUT I WANT TO CROSS BY MYSELF!"
—Day in the Los Angeles *Times*.

autonomy in domestic affairs to the Filipinos." It seems very probable to the Des Moines *Register* that the Filipinos would accept to-morrow such a reasonable program as this. And in an editorial appearing in a number of the Scripps-Howard dailies, we read:



ONLY AS FAR AS THE RUBBER WILL STRETCH

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

"Since it is obviously to the mutual advantage of the Philippines and the United States to retain this country's military position on the Islands, the graceful way out becomes merely a matter of method.

"The desired end should easily be accomplished through treaty, under which this Government would cease to meddle in domestic affairs, while retaining an armed protectorate that would discourage would-be China-grabbers; that would guard the Filipinos from 'peaceful penetration'; that would permit our nation to keep its place as a watch-dog in the West Pacific; and that would allow us to remain there, no longer as an unwelcome guest, but as one whose presence was welcomed, and mutually agreed.

"All that our Government requires in the Philippines are fenced-off naval and military bases and reservations, with adequate fortifications at certain strategical points in the Islands, with supervisory power over foreign treaties, whether military or financial, such as we exercise in the case of Cuba.

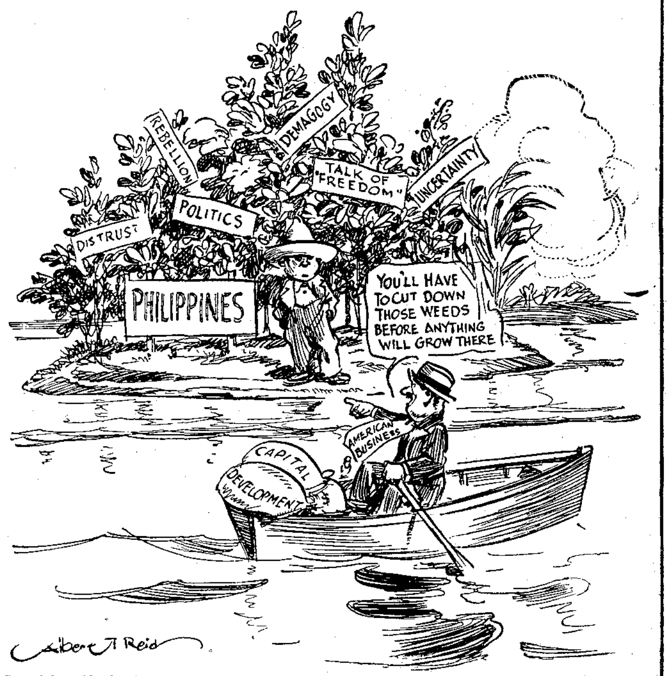
"That would put us in a position where we could protect the Filipinos without domineering and bullying, as we now do. At the same time, we would continue to act as the policeman at our own back door and—pardon if we seem to consider this important—we would be making good our word, thereby removing the stain that will remain upon our national honor until our solemn promise to the Filipinos is fulfilled."

On the other hand, Congress, says the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, should announce a definite Philippine policy, "with a Governor-General given far greater powers than General Wood now possesses." The San Diego *Union* can find nothing unjust or unreasonable about the present arrangement in the Philippines, and suggests that "a native citizen of Manila probably suffers less political oppression than the 100 per cent. American of Chicago, Pittsburgh or Canton, Ohio." Even the suggestion of autonomy is discarded by the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, because it "makes the United States assume all the risk and expense of the connection, and leaves the Filipinos all the advantages; as a 'compromise' it will not do." One of the strongest arguments against any change in the present status comes from the New York *Herald Tribune*. After noting that Congress may wish to correct certain practises that grew up under the Harrison régime in the Philippines, and to make some modifications in the existing autonomous arrangement in order to help economic development, it continues:

"Independence is an empty dream. It would nullify all that the United States has done to educate the Filipino people, give them material prosperity and domestic security and lift them to a higher level of opportunity and civilization. It would subject them to the risk of civil war, foreign exploitation, and annexation by some other Power. It would gravely disturb the existing political balance in the Far East, be a blow at the interests of other nations affected by the Pacific compact, and might easily precipitate a Far Eastern war. So far as the United States alone is concerned it would surrender political and economic advantages of enormous future value.

"The demand for independence is superficial and machine-made. It does not reflect the wishes or interests of the masses of the Filipinos, who are better off under our rule than they ever have been, and who are apparently content with what we are doing for them. American opinion has been misled by the *independista* publicity agents, using the clamor for independence for their own ends. We need the Philippines and the Filipinos need us. The future of the Islands is bound up with permanent American sovereignty."

The complicated problems presented by our responsibility for the Philippines are by no means simplified, judging from editorial comment, by the world-wide demand for rubber. It has been suggested that rubber grown under the American flag in the Philippines would enable us to break the monopoly of British rubber and bring about lower prices. Mr. Harvey Firestone, Jr., the tire manufacturer, has suggested to President Coolidge that Congress might amend the Philippine land laws so as to enable American concerns to develop rubber on a large scale. But, asks the Louisville *Courier-Journal:* "Are the American people willing that such should be undertaken at the expense of a broken pledge and in the wake of a possible war of conquest?" Meanwhile authorities differ about the real value of possible rubber production in the Philippines and about the necessity of changing the laws in order to encourage production.



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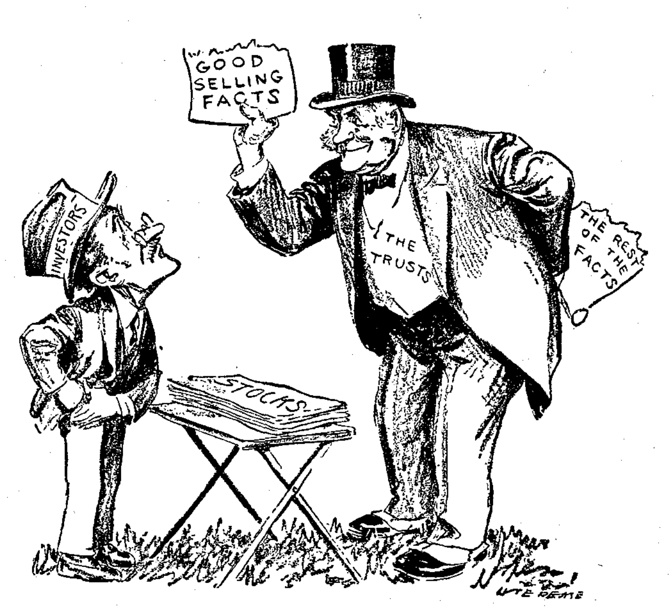
THE POLITICAL WEED PATCH

—Reid for the Bell Syndicate, Inc.

RIPLEY'S ATTACK ON CORPORATION SECRECY

FOR THE SECOND TIME within a year Prof. William Z. Ripley, of Harvard, has thrown a bombshell into the sacred precincts of Wall Street and, incidentally, raised a question of interest to every American investor—the policy of many corporations of giving inadequate or misleading information to their stockholders. No honest corporation, Professor Ripley insists in an *Atlantic Monthly* article, should resort to suppression or misrepresentation of the facts concerning its assets, its liabilities, its earnings, and its relations with other corporations. Investors, he maintains, should be told the whole truth about the corporations in which they own stock. The soundness of this view is "beyond question," in the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News*, and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* considers the Ripley article "timely and important." "It holds the limelight on one of the darkest spots in Wall Street," observes the New Haven *Register*, and the New York *Herald Tribune* says "one can not but admire the thoroughness with which the Harvard professor of economics sets forth the facts. Nor can one avoid the feeling that in his indictment he is absolutely right." The Boston *Post* likewise "indorses Professor Ripley's stand," and *The Wall Street Journal* agrees that "stockholders are entitled to informative reports on the condition of the enterprises in which they have invested their funds."



SHOW ALL!

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

That the Ripley article "touches on a recognized evil" is maintained by the New York *Times* and a score of daily papers throughout the country. "He is not 'attacking' corporations in general, as he attacked the growing custom of issuing non-voting stock a few months ago," explains the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. "Nor is he subjecting corporations to suspicion, even where the statements and reports are obscure. He is merely endeavoring to throw every possible safeguard around the investments of the American people." "Only wholesome results can spring from a discussion of the question," thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, and "the general opinion in Wall Street is that Professor Ripley's criticisms will bring about further reforms," says an article in the financial columns of the New York *Times*. "It well may be that the Harvard economist has started a movement that ultimately will be beneficial throughout the entire investment field," remarks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*. To quote from the article in the September number of *The Atlantic:*

> "The sudden advent of wide-spread popular ownership of corporations since the World War has created entirely new circumstances and conditions in the business world. American business affairs, in so far as they have assumed the corporate form, under this recent aspect of public ownership, are still too largely carried on in twilight.
>
> "In general the world has long since passed the time when corporations may deny to their shareholders an income account as well as a balance sheet. Stockholders are entitled to adequate information, and the State and the general public have a right to the same privilege.
>
> "The two essentials of an adequate statement are the balance sheet and the income account. The former discloses the condition of the company statically—as at a given moment. The income account, *per contra*, reveals, dynamically, the course of affairs in perspective—viewed lengthwise throughout a period of time. Each is essential to a complete understanding. Of the two, the income account is, perhaps, more significant, both immediately and prophetically. Yet of the two it is the income statement, as perhaps too informative, that is the more apt to be suppressed. It approaches public scandal that corporations should thus play fast and loose, not only with the public, but with those whose capital is really invested in the business.
>
> "Balance sheets are prone to be inadequate or misleading in two principal respects. One is the downright omission of important items in the property account. Another is the failure to disclose the method of the valuation, whether it be of property or of stock in trade. The first recourse by way of remedy for these irregular practises is that of vigorous private initiative from within, industry by industry, taking up the issue of orderly and adequate publicity as a matter both of duty and of expediency.
>
> "Beyond peradventure of doubt the New York Stock Exchange is to-day the leading influence in the promotion of adequate corporate disclosure the world over. It seeks to discover, first, that securities admitted to the trading list are sufficiently distributed so that there shall be a free and open market. This calls for a statement as to the ownership of the largest blocks of its stock, including the ten largest shareholders. But there are distinct limitations, nevertheless, upon the activities of the Stock Exchange. Its control is restricted solely to those corporations which seek admittance to that particular exchange. There always remain the unlisted securities."

But why should not the stockholders themselves bring about a reform in this business of publicity? In Professor Ripley's opinion:

> "There seem to be only two things which they can do. One is to boycott the sealed-up corporations. The other would be to take the bit in mouth and force the issue in open meeting. As for the boycott, mysterious corporations which have turned out to be bonanzas have always served as decoys for the public. And as for taking the bit in mouth, to register the opinions of thousands of stockholders is often well-nigh impossible.
>
> "That which stockholders ought to bring about, and right speedily too, either on private initiative or by induced legislation, is the introduction of shareholders' audit or of general check-up committees. Shareholders have a right, not only to an independent appraisal by engineers at the time of issuance of a prospectus, but also to a current check by independent engineers from time to time. Nor would the expense be an objection, since the cost should be chargeable to the operating expenses of the corporation. As at present conducted, such appraisals, whether in prospectuses or in annual reports, are invariably made up, not by experts of independent status, but by those whose prospects and emoluments are directly dependent upon the existing management. It is inevitable under such circumstances that these valuations should be biased by the wish to please. Quite irrespective of artificial stimulation or suggestion, the impulse nine times out of ten is toward overstatement.
>
> "State legislation for stimulation or enforcement of publicity holds out little promise for the future. Widely differing standards between the commonwealths, already forcibly exemplified in respect to incorporation practise, bring insuperable difficulties. The pressure of local opinion in the case of important concerns can only be overcome by exercise of these powers from a distance. The numberless blue-sky laws of one kind or another now upon the statute books are all good enough in their way for downright fraudulent concerns. But by way of stiffening up conditions along accounting lines in the case of ordinary industrial or commercial businesses, they will always be practically negligible."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
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But Professor Ripley, observes the Boston *Globe*, reserved his real bombshell until the end of his article. Explaining that Section VI of the Federal Trade Commission Law of 1914 authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the business conduct, practises, and management of any corporation engaged in business or commerce, except banks and common carriers, and requires all such corporations to file with the Commission an annual or special report furnishing information called for by the Commission, the Harvard economist calls upon President Coolidge to "let the word go forth" that the Commission is to address itself vigorously to the matter of corporate publicity, "and . . . the thing is as good as done. No legislation is necessary." This proposal "is sound legally and constructively," according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, and *The Independent* (Boston), observes that "Professor Ripley, by exhuming this statute from its dusty hiding-place, puts the situation squarely up to the President."

The Transportation Act, we are reminded by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "requires the Interstate Commerce Commission to call for regular and detailed financial statements from the railroads. The Controller of the Currency exacts similar statements from the banks. There would seem to be no reason why the Trade Commission should not insist that corporations subject to its jurisdiction submit to similar supervision." In the opinion of the New York *Evening World*, however, "President Coolidge, more than any one else, is responsible for the present policy of the Commission—and the President attempts to sidestep the real issue by throwing out the suggestion that the Federal Government does not have the power to obtain reports from corporations, and that this should be left to the States."

Thus the issue boils down, according to a New York *Herald Tribune* financial writer, "to whether or not the Government can, and whether it should, through the Federal Trade Commission, set itself up as the protector of the rights of private investors in corporations." Furthermore, the practicability of the Ripley remedy is questioned by legal authorities and newspapers alike. Still other editors hesitate to lend their support to further experiments in the extension of Federal control over private business enterprise. Republican members of the Commission now in Washington, says a dispatch to the New York *Times*, "do not regard as practicable the recommendations of Professor Ripley." One of the Commissioners reminds us that no clear and definite court interpretation has yet been given of the Commission's power to compel submission of business data. Nor will one be given by the Supreme Court until October. Meanwhile, suggests the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "The next question is whether the Trade Commission ought to be urged or prodded into expanding the scope of its activities. Nobody has been the subject of more bitter or better-deserved criticism for its failure to keep up with the work it is assigned to do. From the start, the suspicion of mixed motives would persist, cooperation would be hard to secure, and the result would probably be increased tension between the Commission and 'big business.' To evolve any general standards of publicity that would meet the requirements of all types of corporations is a brobdingnagian task. It is no work for a Commission liberally charged with being both partizan and ineffective."

The Baltimore *Evening Sun* agrees with the New York daily that "the Commission is already in such strong disfavor that a proposal to abolish it would be more apt to win approval than one to increase its duties, its responsibilities and its opportunities to make trouble. So much may be said while warmly welcoming Professor Ripley's excursion into this field. The country is yearly flooded with securities which are good, bad and indifferent. But there is general agreement that we now look too much to Washington to protect and wet-nurse us, and if there are other methods by which the reforms Professor Ripley proposes can be advanced, they should first be given thorough trial."

"TRUST-BUSTING" UNDER COOLIDGE

ONE OF THE ISSUES that will be carried to the polls this fall, and may figure in the Presidential election two years hence, political sages are predicting, will be that of the policy of the Government toward business in general and mergers in particular. Senator Borah, Republican of Idaho, and Democratic campaign speakers are charging that the Coolidge Administration represents "big business"; that it has "hamstrung" the Federal Trade Commission, created to regulate business; that the Department of Justice has neglected to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law, and that "trusts" are therefore becoming rampant, and unfair competition is running riot once more. According to Arthur Sears Henning, Chicago *Tribune* correspondent at the summer White House, President Coolidge refuses to permit these charges of his political opponents to worry him, and to the correspondent himself the charges indicate that "the Democrats are up against it for an effective campaign issue."

The "trust-busting" activities of the Department of Justice in the last year broke all records, according to Universal Service's Washington correspondent. Fines imposed under cases settled totaled $524,000. Fourteen suits were filed, and seventy-seven consent decrees were obtained in anti-trust actions, compared with eleven decrees obtained by the Department in civil suits under the anti-trust law. As the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* explains:

> "There is nothing complicated about the essential attitude of the present Administration toward the question of 'big business,' and there is nothing in that attitude that is at variance either with sound economics or with the law. Mr. Coolidge believes that economic malefactors, like private offenders against the law of the land, should be prosecuted. But he does not believe that a business should be punished because of bigness alone. In this he is merely recognizing the distinction drawn by President Roosevelt at the beginning of the present century, when he called attention to the essential difference between 'good' and 'bad' combinations.
>
> "It is the practise of the present Administration to proceed against illegitimate business before it has had a chance to defraud the public, rather than to wait until after it has accomplished its designs and then seek to 'unscramble' it by tedious and costly processes of law, as was the accepted procedure a few years back.
>
> "As to the methods employed in the enforcement of the 'anti-trust' laws, these also have undergone a definite change since the time of Mr. Roosevelt, a change that has been distinctly for the better. Freedom from unnecessary harassment in the last several years has been an important factor in producing the present era of prosperity in this country, an era hitherto unequaled in our history."

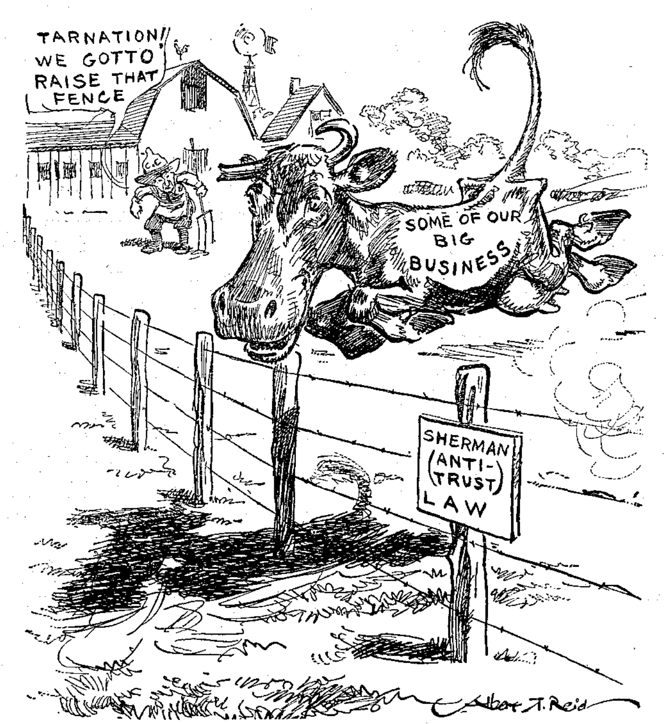
President Coolidge, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, considers that the Department of Justice has made an excellent record in dissolving corporations organized contrary to the anti-trust laws, but that the Administration is considering the advisability of having more "teeth" put into the Clayton and Sherman laws. We read on:

> "In the last thirteen months there have been a larger number of anti-trust cases successfully concluded than in any previous period of similar length under the operation of the Clayton and Sherman anti-trust laws.
>
> "The outstanding thing in the conduct of these cases has been the practise of proceeding against so-called monopolies before they were actually formed, and compelling them to dissolve or modify the charters. President Coolidge views the present plan of attacking trusts in advance of their formation as a most satisfactory way to proceed.
>
> According to Department of Justice experts, corporations are finding two means to contravene the present anti-trust laws. Under the first method a company does not buy the stock, but merely the controlling physical assets of a competitor, which gives actual control without bringing the concern under the scope of the Sherman Act. The Clayton Act condemns acquisition of stock and the outright purchase of complete physical assets, but is silent on a partial physical control.
>
> "The second method is through stock ownership or otherwise to bring together a large number of non-competing plants under

unified control, as was proposed in the Ward case. This is not an infraction of the law in many respects, but it is declared that if allowed to continue it might lead to a dangerous monopoly.

"It is denied that the Administration is the friend of big business, as charged by Senator Borah and others."

On the other hand, points out the Democratic Philadelphia *Record*, "Senator Borah is an eminent lawyer and a Republican. There is no reason why he should do an injustice to the Coolidge Administration." And then there is Samuel Untermyer, of New York City. "He is a distinguished lawyer," points out *The Record*, "and while he is a political opponent of the President, his opinion is worth noticing." Mr. Untermyer is then quoted as saying:


TARNATION!! WE GOTTO RAISE THAT FENCE
SOME OF OUR BIG BUSINESS
SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW
Albert T. Reid

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ANOTHER COW THAT COULD JUMP OVER THE MOON
—Reid for the Bell Syndicate.

> "'The claim that the Administration is, in the words of a semi-official statement, protecting open competition and vigorously enforcing the anti-trust laws, is the most colossal and cynical piece of temerity and humbug ever concocted. The attempt to reach these powerful offenders by civil suits is a farce, but not even that is attempted nowadays against the "big fellows" from fear that it may "hurt business."
>
> "'Under the protecting wing of this Administration the trusts and combinations are accumulating at an alarming rate. There should be, and I believe there will be in the next Congress, an investigation of the means by which the anti-trust laws are being trodden underfoot by this Administration, which will demonstrate that the anti-trust laws are being choked to death. These laws, if enforced, are adequate to protect the public against the great evils of trusts and monopolies. That has been proved whenever the enforcement was in honest hands.'"

People will not be deceived by the Administration's request for a new law to combat the "trusts," thinks the independent Wichita *Eagle*. "This is merely a feather-duster gesture," maintains the Kansas daily, which goes on to explain:

> "The Clayton Anti-trust Act, which was supposed to strengthen the Sherman Anti-trust Act, provides that one corporation shall not acquire the capital shares of another corporation if that acquisition tends to create monopoly. The law can not be enforced because the acquiring corporation sidesteps the letter of the law by acquiring, not the capital shares of the second corporation, but by taking over its physical assets. Physical assets are not mentioned in the Clayton Act. Now the Administration is thinking of getting Congress to add the words 'or physical assets.' Everybody is expected to say: 'That will settle it.' It will do nothing of the kind. The controlling words in that statute are in the phrase which carries the provision of 'tendency to monopoly.' When this new law is passed, a corporation will acquire the physical assets of another corporation and the Federal courts will let it be done by saying that it doesn't tend to create monopoly. The answer to the trust infamy is not in more law. It is in an awakening in the Federal courts."

Of Attorney-General Sargent's claim that his department has handled more anti-trust cases during the past year than have been handled in any year since the passage of the Sherman Act, the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) says:

> "From this list the name of the Aluminum Company of America, which Mr. Sargent found to be without spot or blemish, is conspicuously absent, altho a citizen of Massachusetts, declaring that he has suffered damages from its alleged monopolistic practises, is filing suit for $45,000,000, or triple the amount of his injury, as the law permits.
>
> "When we turn to the cases which the Attorney-General does mention, and for which he claims full meed of credit, we find more smoke than fire. Few of these cases originated under Mr. Sargent's direction. The great majority were simply inherited—implying no special zeal on Mr. Sargent's part. The two cases actually originated by Mr. Sargent, to which he points with special pride as marking an innovation in the Government's policy of dealing with monopolies, are those of the Ward Food Products and the National Food Products Corporation.
>
> "The fact is that the Ward concern had only a paper existence from the start. Its dissolution was secured by granting immunity to the Continental Baking Corporation, which was the real thing in the line of mergers. As for the National Food Products Corporation, that was an organization for investment purposes, and had nothing to do with the production and sale of goods. The net result of the Government's procedure in these cases came perilously close to nothing.
>
> "Mr. Sargent gives no details as to the number of suits instituted under his direction during the past year; but it is interesting to note that in the fiscal year 1921, which coincides closely with the last year of the Wilson Administration, twenty-five new anti-trust cases were instituted, and thirty-two were still pending at the end of the year. In the fiscal year 1924, which roughly corresponds with President Coolidge's first year in office, only fifteen new cases were instituted, and the number still unsettled had increased to forty-four. In the following year there were sixteen new cases, with forty-five still pending at its close. These figures certainly do not point to an heroic record."

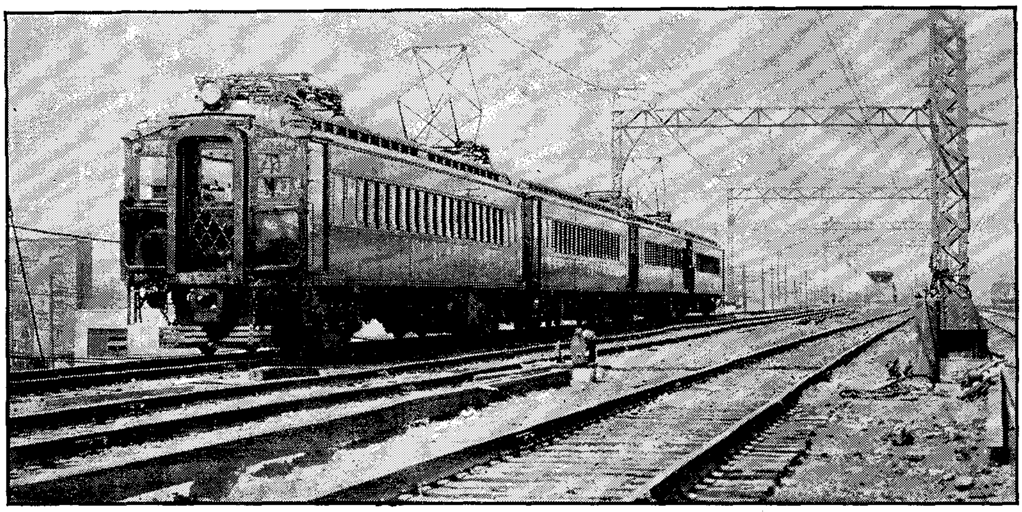
In fact, "flamboyant self-glorification creates the suspicion that its perpetrator, conscious of a secret weakness, has decided that praise of his own achievements is the best defense against criticism," observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which is without political affiliations. "There is good reason to believe that the rushing into print of the Department of Justice to record its own activities is to be explained on some such grounds," adds this financial daily, and it goes on:

> "The position of the Department is undeniably most uncomfortable, torn between desire to do nothing that would alienate the favor of 'big business' and the inescapable necessity of yielding to the popular clamor to scotch monopolies whenever and wherever they lift their heads. In striking contrast to the eagerness displayed in calling attention to the food-trust cases, is the expressive silence maintained about that painful topic, the Aluminum Company of America.
>
> "The Aluminum Trust case sharply raised the issue of the right of the Government's prosecutors to demand the surrender of pertinent evidence. This important question is still left hanging. Most of the listed achievements and settlements pointed to with pride have as a matter of fact been left hanging by the methods used by the Department of Justice. Its penchant for consent decrees settles nothing. The decrees entered in the case of the food trust, for example, do nothing to clarify the interpretation or define the application of our anti-trust laws.
>
> "We can not decide what will be the Government's attitude toward future similar combinations because consent decrees which dodge all the significant major issues are constantly being issued. What we need is a thorough direct threshing out of well-selected cases that will serve as precedents and guides to future conduct in the enforcement of anti-trust legislation. The recent record of the Department of Justice does nothing to further the accomplishment of this fundamental purpose."

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR ELECTRIFICATION

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS will be added to suburban real-estate values near Chicago, commuters' trains will be speeded up from ten to thirty per cent., and the smoke, noise, and cinder nuisance somewhat diminished, Chicago papers agree, by the recent electrification of the thirty-eight miles of Illinois Central suburban lines running into the city from the south. Beginning September 1, more than four hundred electric trains a day, supplanting the trains drawn by coal-burning locomotives, were put into operation.

The Illinois Central is the first railroad entering Chicago to electrify its suburban lines as the first step in a program that in fifteen years will have replaced steam in its entire freight and passenger service in the Chicago terminal district. "This business of electrifying railroads is interesting" to the Schenectady *Union-Star*, published in the "home town" of the General Electric Company. Such widely separated papers as the Nashville *Banner*, Dallas *News*, St. Louis *Star*, and Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* congratulate Chicago in its successful start in the war on smoke and cinders. "The rest of the country congratulates Chicago," observes the Schenectady daily, which then asks: "With more and more hydro-electric power being produced each year, how long will it be before longer stretches of railroad are electrified? How long before it will be possible for the St. Lawrence and Niagara Falls to join their energies and pull trains from New York to Chicago?"



Courtesy of *Railway Electrical Engineer* (New York)

ON THE FIRST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD ENTRANCE TO CHICAGO

A four-track section in the Illinois Central electrified terminal zone, showing multiple-unit suburban passenger train and overhead wires and supports.

Chicago, points out the Nashville *Banner*, "has won an important victory in the battle which almost every American city is waging against smoke." For years, notes the Dallas *News*, "she has been trying to induce all the railroads entering the city to electrify their terminals, but has succeeded in persuading only the Illinois Central to do so." "The way is now clear for the other roads to follow suit," broadly hints the Chicago *Tribune*.

The beginning of suburban service by the Illinois Central seventy years ago, notes a Chicago correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), "turned into a great enterprise with many miles of trackage and many miles of cinders and smoke. Chicago protested for years. Other great railroad systems entering the city did so by its back door, the Illinois Central by the front door, along the city's lakeside. When a huge lake-shore-improvement program got under way the railroad agreed to do its part. Adjustments were made between city and railroad, and at the cost of many millions the Illinois Central embarked on a gradual process of electrification which may not be finished until 1940."

The suburban service of the Illinois Central out of Chicago, writes A. G. Oehler, in *The Railway Electrical Engineer* (New York), is now electrified to the extent of 106 "track" miles, and new equipment costing more than $11,000,000 is to be provided for the 26,000,000 suburban passengers carried by the Illinois Central each year. The cost of electrifying the road for a distance of thirty-eight miles out of the city, we are told, was $52,000,000. According to the Chicago *Evening Post*:

> "For the citizen in the built-up districts of Chicago, the change means the mitigation of the smoke nuisance. For the dweller in the outskirts along the Illinois Central right-of-way, it means speedier transportation to and from the 'loop' district. For all the districts affected, it means increased property values and lower laundry bills.
>
> "For the railroad, the change likewise has advantages in increased operating flexibility, lower operating costs, and a very decided increase in the hold on that intangible but potent asset—public good-will."

And the same paper quotes President Markham, of the Illinois Central, as saying:

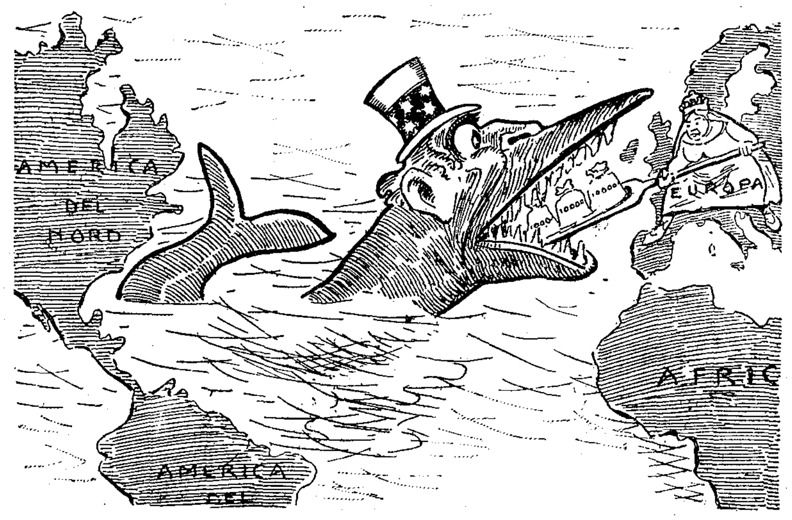
> "One of the important features of electrical operation will be that of providing speedier service. Increased property values and the more rapid growth of the suburban communities undoubtedly will result. Electrification will also contribute materially toward the elimination of smoke and cinders. The reduction of noise will be apparent. Because of the location of the Illinois Central along the magnificent park system which is now in process of development on the lake front and through the south side residential district, electrical operation will have an esthetic value of great importance to the city."

And while we are discussing Chicago improvements, Owen L. Scott, in a Chicago dispatch to the Consolidated Press, reminds us that—

> "In October the new Wacker Drive, a $20,000,000 double-decked street, which has transformed a stretch of river-front hovels into one of the country's most useful, and eventually most beautiful business thoroughfares, will be opened. According to present plans only gems of architecture will be permitted to grace this drive, which skirts the city's down-town loop.
>
> "By November the city expects to have work under way digging a new bed for the Chicago River through the down-town section, taking the kinks out of it and preparing the way for new streets to the south side. This is a $10,000,000 affair.
>
> "Another stretch of boulevard and parkway now being built at a cost of $60,000,000 is to be opened this fall. This stretch is to the south. A similar and equally expensive drive is being built along the new lake front to the north. The city has voted $5,000,000 to be spent on rebuilding the Fine Arts building. Julius Rosenwald has offered $3,000,000 to establish an industrial museum in this new building.
>
> "Work soon will start on the $2,500,000 John G. Shedd aquarium in Grant Park; a $1,000,000 fountain is being completed in the same park, and the city is spending $2,000,000 to enlarge its beautiful stadium in Grant Park. Finally, millions of dollars—all contributions—are going into developments of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University. The city is just jumping at its chance to become the commercial aviation center of the country, and will build a big island in Lake Michigan, in addition to the airport on the lake front."

EUROPE'S "FEDERATION OF FEAR" AGAINST US

AMERICAN WEALTH, THE SHEER POWER of our financial and industrial supremacy, may force us to face a united Europe arrayed against us, predicts a leading German economist, and American editors seem to agree that there is enough in the danger to make it worth thinking about. We are open to the charge of "economic imperialism," admits the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, and "perhaps the greatest of all causes of war is economic rivalry and jealousy." Prof. Moritz J. Bonn, continues *The Monitor*, summarizing the German savant's argument, said that "Europeans could not fail to see the contrast with which the United States advocated military disarmament to her neighbors, being quite invulnerable to external attack herself, and the relentlessness with which she was preparing for economic competition in the international sphere." He added that the United States is already so powerful economically, as compared with other nations, that "she is in danger of becoming the economic despot of mankind." Dr. Bonn spoke at the meeting of the International Institute of Politics, recently in session at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and his lecture was widely quoted in the press. The New York *Times* notices particularly his statement that "Europe's unjust suspicion of the United States, fostered by her poor economic position, is driving it toward a 'federation of fear' directed against this country, which may have evil results for the peace of the world." Dr. Bonn continues, as quoted by *The Times:*



THE WORLD'S CHAMPION SHARK

—*Il 420* (Florence).

> "It seems to me that the greatest service which America can render the world to-day would be to elaborate a plan for economic disarmament which should give all the nations, big and small, the opportunity of living safely in peace and to be fairly free from the danger of war. Some articles of the covenant of the League of Nations contain a somewhat faint outline of such a plan.
>
> "America, tho not in the League, is far more tied up with European affairs than most people may be aware of, for regular imports and regular exports on which nations mutually depend constitute more effective ties than international agreements. And the relations of debtor and creditor nations all over the world often involve closer obligation and cooperation than entangling alliances."

A federation of Europe, whether based on fear of us or other reasons, is in process of forming, agrees the Chicago *Evening Post*, commenting that:

> "Destructiveness of the great war has forced internationalism upon Europe. Dr. Bonn declares that the patching up of that continent must be done through the abolition of the old form of competition. Financially and industrially it is going to be a United States of Europe with a dozen or more contributing states or nations; but the new union is not going to and cannot afford to fight the United States."

It will have no reason to fight us, in the opinion of the Providence *News*, if our power is used wisely. This editor agrees with Dr. Bonn regarding the need for some international tribunal, somewhat like our Interstate Commerce Commission, to regulate trade and financial matters among the nations. We might have to give up some of our autonomy to such a tribunal, agrees the Des Moines *Register*, also arguing for such a tribunal, but—

> "Where individuals give up something to the common authority they get in return a security, an assurance and a certainty of procedure that would be impossible if the individual were untrammeled, unrestrained. Who will argue that the concessions made for the sake of government do not represent a vast net gain? It is the argument of anarchy.
>
> "Why should we not see that the same thing is true in matters of international concern? Why should we not have an ordered condition among nations, a means for ruling by common consent in cases of misunderstanding, in cases where negotiation falls down? Just as the individual within a nation gains by the institution of government, so would the individual nation gain within the range of international affairs."

The present tendency of the European nations, "drifting instinctively toward a federation directed against America," may be a good thing in its effect on international understanding, believes the Hartford *Times*, arguing that "American prosperity is hindered more to-day by European disunion than by any other one cause." For example:

> "American wheat-growers will suffer substantial deprivation this year because France and Italy feel themselves obliged to go on a coarse-bread ration. Again our exports to Argentina have sharply dropt in the last few weeks because agricultural Argentina is experiencing depression because the European market for her production is below normal."

Should Europe "federate" in the Bonn sense, argues the Hartford editor further:

> "This combination to yield satisfactory result could scarcely be so much 'against' the United States as in emulation, for anything these nations abroad might do to injure seriously our industry and diminish the only adequate capital-reservoir there is in the world competent to finance restoration after the war, must harm also the very parties that would engineer such enmity.
>
> "On this side of the water we do not look upon the possibility of such a 'union' with apprehension, but would heartily welcome and assist in it, understanding that it must promote peace, progress, and understanding in the world, betterment in the end for every nation and handicap for none."

"The United States does not dream of economic isolation," adds the Chicago *Daily News*, arguing that economic foreign entanglements are right and necessary, whatever may be the objection against any other sort. But "economics are taking the place of politics as the foremost interest in international affairs," asserts *The Christian Science Monitor*. And "there is just as great a danger of imperialism in the economic sphere as there has been in the political." *The Monitor* concludes that:

> "The whole question is the spirit in which the foreign investors of the United States manage the increasing amount of property which they own abroad. Dr. Bonn is quite right in saying that other nations are becoming increasingly anxious about the enormous economic power which the United States is destined to exercise in their affairs and as to whether her people will exert that power despotically or whether they will use it benevolently and in the interest of the local peoples as well as of the shareholders at home. On the answer will depend the standing and influence of the United States in the world and whether or not the growing economic intercourse between nations is to make for harmony and peace or discord and war."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Mr. Hoover says we have recovered from the war, but doesn't say what.—*Detroit News.*

Another thing holding up the return of a good five-cent cigar is the return of a good five cents.—*El Paso Times.*

We could stop short skirts in about twenty years by teaching present girl babies to walk too soon.—*Tacoma Times.*

Nicaraguan rebels have burned a distillery, which looks like a shrewd bid for U. S. recognition.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Parking space has been discovered at last. Afghanistan has one motor-car for every 1,200,000 inhabitants.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A man who never touches meat, alcohol or tobacco recently celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. But how?—*The Passing Show.*

The price of the franc doesn't worry American tourists as long as there is no decline in the Latin quarter.—*El Paso Times.*

Add world records—Gertrude Ederle is also the first woman to go over fourteen hours without powdering her nose.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We imagine President Coolidge is never happier than when hands off is unquestionably the right policy.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The best thing about a straw vote is the fact taxpayers never have to stand the expense of Federal and State investigations.—*Toledo Blade.*

It takes 900 years to grow a redwood in the forest of Sequoia National Park. Then a chump comes along with a cigaret.—*Detroit News.*

Sir Thomas Inskip says that Englishmen must save England, as they have done in the past. It's far too expensive to let Americans do it.—*Punch.*

We don't believe gasoline is only four cents a gallon in Berlin, but if it is that settles the question as to who won the war.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It isn't much of a recommendation for the race that inventors spend about 92.8 per cent. of their time perfecting machines that are "foolproof."—*Detroit News.*

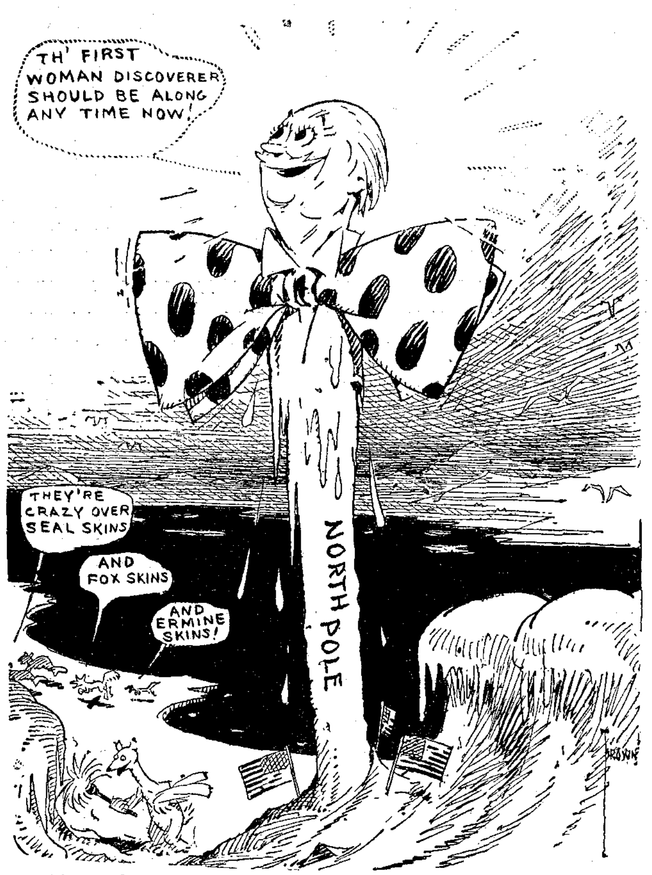
There are a lot of married men who wish that they could overthrow a dictator as easily as some of these European nations do.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

The French are more subtle about it than the Central American republics. Instead of proclaiming a revolution, they merely call in a new Cabinet.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Paris cables that 3,000 Americans are stranded in Paris. That is unfortunate, but there are several millions of them who seem to be stranded in America.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

We are unable to obtain confirmation of the rumor that Mademoiselle Lenglen has turned professional with the patriotic object of restoring the financial position of her country.—*Punch.*

Queen Marie of Roumania purposes traveling through the United States by automobile in order to see as much of American life as possible. Opportunity will be given, of course, to show her the remarkable agility of our pedestrians.—*Seattle Times.*


TH' FIRST WOMAN DISCOVERER SHOULD BE ALONG ANY TIME NOW!
THEY'RE CRAZY OVER SEAL SKINS
AND FOX SKINS
AND ERMINE SKINS!
NORTH POLE

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SINCE THAT CHANNEL SWIM

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

At any rate, Italy is one country where the king can do no wrong.—*El Paso Times.*

It seems fairly easy to beat the Prohibition law everywhere except at the polls.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

After wondering thousands of years how to fix their hair, women finally decided to cut it off.—*Norfolk Post.*

The truth lies somewhere between what Europe thinks of us and what we think of ourselves.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The British coal strike and attendant discussions have cleared up virtually nothing so far except the London air.—*Detroit News.*

The world does not know who started the war, who ended the war, nor who will pay the debts.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Living is getting cheaper in most of our big cities, a news item says. For that matter, so is life.—*El Paso Times.*

The French might raise some more money by charging a starting or landing fee for American girl channel swimmers.—*Indianapolis News.*

The English magazine with the brandy advertising is finally admitted, but law-abiding Americans will avoid reading the ad.—*Boston Herald.*

As we understand it, Cal despairs of another tax cut until just before the delegates to the G. O. P. convention are being chosen.—*Dallas News.*

Mussolini is making something of a failure of his Government, after all. Vesuvius still carries on just about as it pleases.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A member of the Society of Practipedists says that women's feet are getting wider. This is what comes of trying to fill men's shoes.—*The Passing Show.*

Even if he survives the pedestrian gets the worst of it. The world's champion walker is "down and out" at eighty-eight.—*Weston* (*Ore.*) *Leader.*

A bride and bridegroom in London have gone through the marriage ceremony three times in one day. They thus become one another's own property.—*Punch.*

King George has bought a half interest in a pet rabbit, reports London, than which there is no investment more certain to multiply itself.—*Chicago Daily News.*

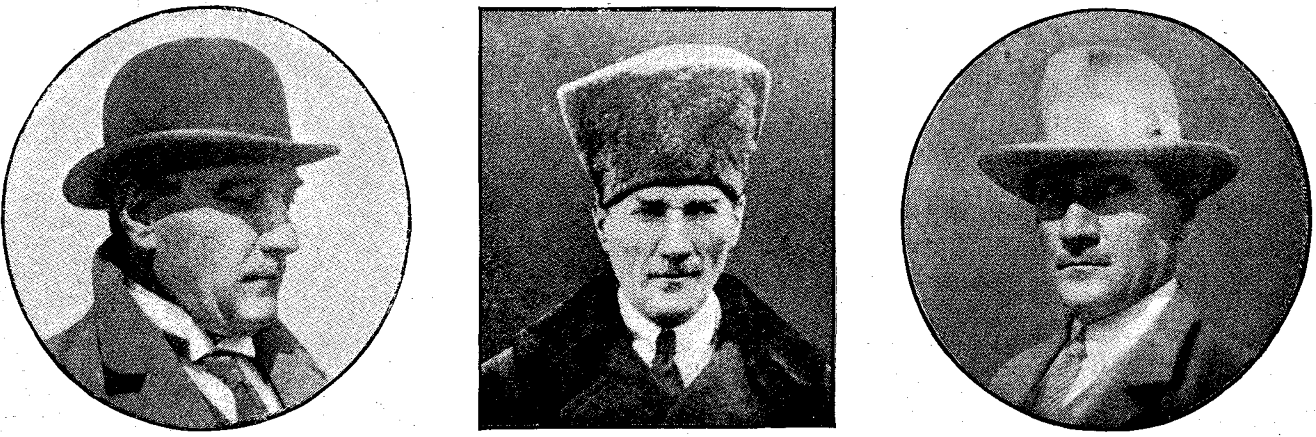
An American writer foresees the time when women will no longer wear skirts. At any rate it is universally believed that they will wear them no longer.—*London Opinion.*

Queen Marie of Roumania is coming to the United States . . . possibly to find out what some of the cosmetics she has been indorsing are really like.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

It is not expected that Europe will ever really succeed in convincing us that the war was our fight and that they rushed in at the crucial moment to save America.—*Detroit News.*

That scum one may now observe at times on the surface of the English Channel doesn't come from oil in the wake of steamers. It's the grease that sloughs off the continual procession of swimmers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



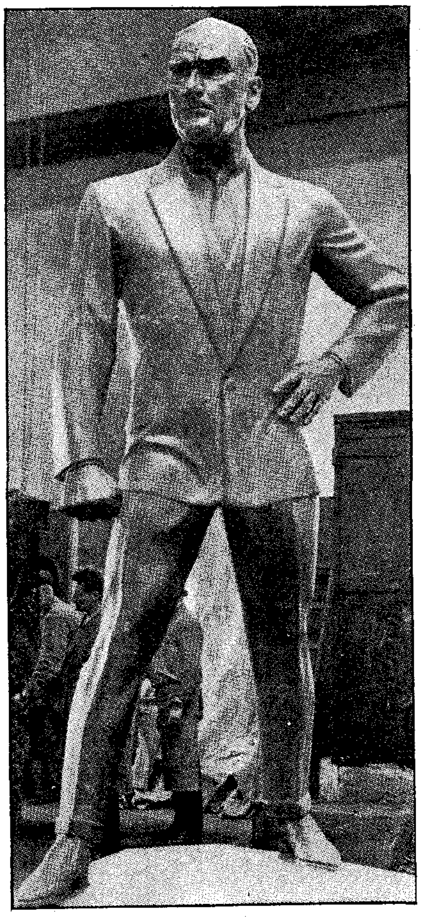
THE CHANGE TO WESTERN HEADGEAR IN TURKEY

By edict Turkish men were forced to discard the fez and adopt Western hats as a symbol of the true republicanism of Turkey. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic, who is sometimes called by his admirers the "George Washington of Turkey," and who is reported to have been menaced with assassination by a group of conspirators, is shown above in a derby, in the fez he wore in 1923, and in a soft felt hat.

KILLING "CONSPIRACY" IN TURKEY

DEATH SENTENCES FOR fifteen persons charged with having conspired to kill President Mustafa Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic of Turkey, were carried out on schedule time, which was about two o'clock in the morning of July 14. The condemned men were hanged at various points in the city of Smyrna. Eight of the men executed, reports the Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, were Opposition deputies. Three were hanged at the spot where bombs were to be thrown at the President, according to this informant, who tells us that the rope broke under the "leader of the gang," Deputy Chukri Bey, who was immediately transferred to another gibbet. Each of the condemned men, we are told, wore around his neck an identification card with the inscription: "Caught at the moment of attempting to murder the beloved President of the Republic, the savior of Turkey and of Turkish honor, and to overthrow the Government." Such an event in Turkey gives rise to suspicion in certain minds as to the genuineness of the success of the Turkish republican Government. A contributor to *The English Review* (London), who is an adverse critic, speaks of the "crisis of Kemalism," and avers:

> "A little group of men at Angora governs Turkey under the shadow of the prestige of Kemal Ghazi Pasha, and when they placed in the dock at Smyrna the presumed instigators of the murder-plot against him, they hoped to get rid at one blow of the leaders of the steadily growing opposition. That opposition is four-sided. It includes, first, the personal enemies of Kemal and his adherents; second, the clericals and reactionaries, who see in the Kemalists the enemies of Islamic law and tradition, and who supply martyrs to the fez; third, the ex-members of the old Committee of Union and Progress, self-dissolved after the Armistice, tho their members are still united by a sort of retrospective freemasonry; and, fourth, the Progressives. These last are those of Kemal's intimates who broke away in 1923 and 1924 because they differed about the progress of the revolution, and sought to form a constitutional opposition.
>
> "The four sections are inextricably mingled, and it is possible for a man to belong to all four, tho they represent three distinct tendencies—the blood-feud, the policy of rebellion, and the *coup d'état*, and a parliamentary and national opposition more or less on the Western model. It is significant of the temper of the Angora Government that they made no distinction among the three, but regarded any sort of opposition as a form of lèse-majesty, and even *lèse-patrie*, the subtler as it clung the more to constitutional form."



KEMAL IN BRONZE

The President of the Turkish Republic is the subject of this first public statue to be erected in Turkey. A remarkable sign of the Westernization of Turkey is to be noted in statues raised to him, in Stamboul, Angora, and Constantinople.

The author of this article in *The English Review*, who signs himself "Oriens," declares that the real target of the prosecution was the Progressives, and he adds that their importance lay in the fact that they represented an alternative government. Their position was admirably stated in their defense, he tells us, and describes them as being sincere republicans and westernizers, but differing from the president on method. They suspected him of Cæsarism, and it is charged that they "justly condemned his rule as a dictatorship." It is further declared that they found proof of his intentions to realize a personal rule in his refusal to tolerate as equal confederates the men who shared with him the confidence won in the war, and in his reliance on men whose best qualification was "keener personal devotion." These were "parasites," it is said, altho many of them were men of conviction as well as ability, representing the Jacobin spirit of the republican movement. We read then:

> "The Progressive quarrel with the Government was on purely internal policies. On questions involving the safety of the republic—foreign aggression or reactionary rebellion—they stood by Kemal publicly and whole-heartedly; but that could not save them from the vindictiveness of a ruling clique whose head was convinced that disagreement with him was equivalent to treason. Their organization was proclaimed illegal, but, as they believed that they represented the true course between reaction and ultra-radicalism, their agitation continued and became the rallying point for all the critics of the repressive régime ordained by Angora.
>
> "It was easy, therefore, having secured definite evidence of a conspiracy, for a *coup d'état* to follow the accomplishment of a vendetta, to ascribe complicity to the entire opposition. It was less easy to prove it, tho Ali Bey, the president of the Kemalist counterpart of the Cheka, the Tribunal of Independence, did his best by liberally interpreting the rôle of a judge. He succeeded only in convicting the self-confessed conspirators and in supplying the Progressives with a platform far superior to that once afforded by their now suppress newspapers."

IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY FROM THE HAREM TO HOCKEY

Turkish schoolgirls of to-day learning to play a strenuous game of the West.

At Angora it was soon realized that the scheme of discrediting and crushing the Opposition had failed, according to this writer, who is obviously not a friend of Mustafa Kemal. The public clamored for justice on the would-be assassins, it is said, but once the trial ceased to be an ordinary murder trial and became an attempt on the part of one set of politicians to get rid of another set, we are told that "unanimity of indignation ceased, and sympathy and support for the Progressive leaders became overwhelming."

To Turkey Kemal is the man of destiny, we are told, and his conviction of the identity of himself and the republic is shared by nearly all his supporters and large sections of his opponents. He has become a symbol rather than a man, it is asserted, and in those underground regions where scandal breeds, the Opposition have replaced the legend of a chivalrous champion of national and civic liberty by that of a suspicious and cruel tyrant, and under that dual aspect he still seems, particularly to the West, to incarnate the new Turkey. Loyalty to the symbol has become a test of political probity to such an extent, it is said, that if the process develops, in the end, a naked despotism will confront a terrorist society and progress will be brought to a dead halt. This contributor to *The English Review* then remarks:

> "To the fanatics such a development appears logical, and even desirable, and it is largely a question of how far and to which side a few of them will sway the nation, especially the peasant. He, tho devoted to Kemal, is beginning to chafe under certain of the methods introduced in defense of Kemalism.
>
> "Here lies the danger to the régime. To the mass of the nation the alternative to Kemalism is either Sultanism or anarchy; an intensification of the present dictatorship might end in a preference for either. It is this which the Jacobins regard as their best security, but which makes the saner elements realize the need for a constitutional opposition. But, being constitutional, it will not make the removal of the present President its first act.
>
> "Now that the Progressives have been in peril of their lives, their extremist elements have been strengthened, and the task of the party of conciliation, which really includes the best brains in Turkey, is extremely difficult. A united Turkey is essential, not merely for the safety of the republic, but also to realize the most elementary progress. The Smyrna trial has definitely served the cause of disunion. It is possible that this is realized, but it is difficult to admit error and reverse policies. Yet such a course is the essential preliminary to a union of any real sort, and not a union secured by elimination of all opponents. The dilemma—democracy or dictatorship—is difficult to resolve, but a solution—either by force or by compromise—must be found. Both sides—apart from the fanatics—are anxious to find it, and the temptation to do so by provoking foreign complications can not fail to be great. A prominent Turkish statesman is credited with the remark that a foreign attack on the republic would be a godsend, for it would wipe out the past at a blow and render a subsequent union natural and complete. That is an aspect of the post-Smyrna situation which is giving Western statesmen some food for thought."

The latest of Mustafa Kemal's opponents who have been executed, according to press dispatches, were Djavid Bey, former Finance Minister of Turkey; Nasim Bey, former Minister of Education; Helmi Bey, former Deputy; and Nail Bey, former secretary of the Unionist party. These four, according to a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, constituted the last and strongest remnant of the great party of Union and Progress which in 1908 freed Turkey from the despotic power of the Sultan, and ruled the country better than it ever had been ruled, but "committed the error of leading the country into the war on the side of the Central Powers against the Allies." The condemnation to death of these four, we are told, came after a three weeks' trial, before the "Tribunal of Independence" at Angora, and it is recalled that the old method of the Sultans was to drop enemies of the Government into the Bosporus in a sack. Henceforth, says this informant, Kemal can rule as absolutely as any of his predecessors at Stamboul. He has got rid of opposition on the charge that his opponents "conspired to revolt against the existing régime."

THE PUZZLE OF GERMAN DISARMAMENT

GERMAN SHORTCOMINGS under the military and disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are said to cast a shadow on the path of Germany that leads to the gate of the League of Nations. According to the Manchester *Guardian*, one wonders whether it is by accident or design that whenever Germany's entry into the League seems imminent, the air becomes thick with rumors tending to prevent it. At present we are told of a story, circulated in the French press, to the effect that the Allied Commission of Military Control had addrest a severe remonstrance to the German Government about the dual position of General von Seeckt, as Chief of the General Staff and Commander-in-Chief, and this newspaper continues:

> "Not much attention was paid to this report, and Sir Austen Chamberlain now says that 'no note of any special character has been sent.' A later story, at present lacking all confirmation, is now circulated by the Paris *Matin* to the effect that a large number of concrete dugouts have been discovered in East Prussia, near Königsberg. By itself the allegation, even if true, does not sound very incriminating. But Sir Austen Chamberlain, while denying the story of the Allied Note, in answer to a further question whether the position in regard to German disarmament was satisfactory, said 'No,' bluntly and without further comment. This is hardly good enough. If Germany were considered to be seriously in default with her disarmament obligations, the fact could be made a legal pretext for refusing her admission to the League. Is that what is really in the wind? Is the pitch again being queered, or is Sir Austen Chamberlain really and seriously alarmed about the state of German armaments?"

The Berlin correspondent of *The Guardian* relates that a thoroughly bad impression was made in that city by Sir Austen Chamberlain's reported negative answer in the House of Commons to the question whether Germany's disarmament is complete. The comments of the *Taeglische Rundschau*, a journal said by this informant to be often the mouthpiece of the German Foreign Minister, are said to be typical of the trend of opinion in the German press. Says the *Taeglische Rundschau:*

> "We must call to mind that in January this year an entirely different answer was given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a similar question in the House of Commons. At that time it was admitted that the disarmament of Germany had progressed satisfactorily. In March this year the Commission of the League of Nations at Geneva reported, on the basis of a communication from the Ambassadors' Conference, that the disarmament of Germany had been carried out in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles in a manner that was entirely satisfactory. On the basis of this conclusion, the Commission recommended that Germany be admitted into the League, and it was Sir Austen Chamberlain himself who signed the Commission's report. This proves that in the spring the British Foreign Secretary held an opinion which completely contradicts his last statement in the House of Commons. Since the spring nothing has happened that could have given him reason to change his opinion."

A Reuter press dispatch from Berlin relates that the official reply to Sir Austen Chamberlain, issued by the German Foreign Office, declares that the British Foreign Secretary ought to be aware that the disarmament of Germany was actually carried out long ago and that only a few details remain to be settled. These details would also have been settled, it is said, if it were not because the Allied authorities in many cases delayed their decisions for months. The outstanding matters that still engage the attention of the Interallied Mission in Berlin, we are informed by the London *Times*, relate only to minor points, connected with airplanes, the number of the police, the definition of "war material," and the standing of the semimilitary organizations. Exception is made of the status of General von Seeckt, whom this newspaper evidently does not consider "a minor matter." As to the so-called minor points just mentioned, *The Times* observes:

> "In that sense the position is not 'entirely' satisfactory. The whole discussion was raised unexpectedly and inopportunely in Berlin a fortnight ago. It was then made the occasion for violent diatribes against the Allied Mission of Control by the German Nationalist press, altho its actual origin was simply a routine incident in the work of the Mission, of which the French General Walch is the head. In one of the frequent communications which pass between it and the German authorities reference was made to the status of General von Seeckt, to the sum of money allotted in the German Budget to the Reichswehr, and to the scope of certain tactical exercises.
>
> "All these points come within the competence of the Military Mission. They are among those upon which the Ambassadors' Conference, acting in Paris on instructions from their home Governments, and in close conjunction with the Allied Military (Paris) Commission, have laid down specific requirements. One definite decision was that the position of General von Seeckt should be made subordinate to that of Herr Gessler, the Reichswehr Minister. The change has been formally carried out, but, owing to the strong individuality of the General and the cordial relations existing between him and the Minister, the Allied Mission apparently still have some doubts as to the efficacy of the change. Their doubts are natural and have probably been exprest on several other occasions. This occasion was made remarkable by unexplained disclosures in two Nationalist organs. The representations made by the Mission of Control were published and condemned even before they had reached the German *liaison* officer to whom they were addrest.
>
> "The subject of German disarmament should now be regarded as a technical military matter to be settled swiftly and quietly. There is a general and well-founded hope that soon Germany will be a member of the League of Nations, and then the methods of military control are to be adapted to the League machinery. Technical matters must not be allowed to become international irritants. The Berlin Chauvinists only hinder smooth progress by exaggerating difficulties and denouncing the proper activities of foreign representatives. It is, moreover, by no means clear that deliberate obstruction to their work has ceased. The misguided enthusiasm of 'patriotic societies' can only make it more difficult for the League to take over the task of supervision, when the time comes, in an atmosphere of confidence and conciliation. But, given good faith and good-will, 'German disarmament' should soon be eliminated from the problems that face a still unsettled Europe."

Speaking of the points of minor nature, so-called, about which discussion of German disarmament moves, the London *Daily Mail* says they do not include the German "Steel Helmet" organization, of which it informs us as follows—

> "The 'Steel Helmet' organization is one of those military and militant societies the very existence of which is forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles. Its purpose is to train the youth of Germany to arms and to encourage a determination to wage a fresh war for revenge. It thus forms a hindrance to European peace and a threat to the happiness and stability of Germany herself. For there can be no reasonable doubt that a fresh attack by Germany on her neighbors would in the end result in the disasters which followed her onslaught upon the Allies in August, 1914. . . . The British Government is in possession of full information as to its persistent activity. As for the German authorities, their attitude to the organizers of this secret Army was illustrated in the case of Professor Förster. He was driven from his chair in Munich University and threatened with prosecution for treason because he complained of the secret German armaments and declared them to be mischievous to German interests.
>
> "There are reports that the Allies have already agreed to reduce their garrison in the occupied Rhine territory. If so, it is most desirable for the safety of Europe that before any further reduction is sanctioned definite proof should be forthcoming of the complete dissolution of these secret military societies. Present-day armies, as a great French soldier has said, consist rather of armaments than of troops, and the vital centers of munition supply are on the Rhine or close to it. So long as they are under vigilant Allied observation the risk of a new war is not extreme. We must look to the Allied Governments to show prudence and not forget that the danger is always there."

According to a Berlin press dispatch to the New York *Times*, the "alarming tone" of three new Allied notes on the subject of German disarmament moves the German Government to say the "charges in the notes are baseless."

"WE ARE THE MOVERS AND SHAKERS OF THE WORLD FOREVER, IT SEEMS—"

Might have been quoted by the Indian poetess, Sarojini Naidu, at the right, the first woman to serve as President of an Indian National Congress of Home-Rulers at Cawnpore. At the left, the main entrance to the assembly hall where the Congress met.

A DEFENSE OF INDIAN NON-COOPERATION

THE INDIAN HOME-RULERS, followers of Mahatma Gandhi, are pictured by some unsympathetic observers as being down and out, but a leader of the Non-cooperation movement in an Indian province, who still keeps the faith as "a humble worker in the cause of Non-cooperation," reaffirms his belief that in the present state of India the program of Non-cooperation is the only practical one for the "deliverance" of India. What is more, this enthusiast declares, in *The Modern Review* (Calcutta), that the principles underlying the Non-cooperation platform are needed for the "deliverance of the world." Even countries enjoying political freedom in the current sense of that expression, he tells us, are really not free, and they too must have recourse to the same principles for achieving true and genuine freedom. He proceeds:

"I also believe that no movement in India within recent times had reached the masses as Non-cooperation did. Within the short space of a few months there was hardly any village or hamlet in the whole of this vast country to which the message of Swaraj was not carried by N.-C.-O. workers. The mighty Government was not only puzzled and perplexed, but did really shake for a time to its very foundations. The great upheaval made itself felt in walks other than those merely political. Some one has said of Mahatma Gandhi that he can make heroes out of clay, and who would deny that this miracle was wrought in numberless cases in 1920-1921? The country not only showed grit and determination but also its readiness to suffer and to make sacrifices for the cause. It was a glorious period to live in, and to be in the movement itself was the very bliss of heaven. I may also add that while the program has been apparently abandoned by the Congress, there are not a few persons in the country whose faith is bright and who hold with me that sooner or later—very much sooner perhaps than many imagine—the country will have to adopt it again—only with safeguards against a repetition of the mistakes which brought about its failure."

After this confession of faith, the writer thinks he can safely undertake the task of analyzing the defects and shortcomings of the Non-cooperation movement as it was carried on. To begin with, he says, many who joined the movement did not realize the full significance of its basic principles. The two basic principles on which it is founded, he avers, are truth and non-violence, and these two may be reduced to one, namely, truth or non-violence, and he continues:

"It follows from these basic principles that there is no room in this movement for diplomacy and statecraft—no place for silent encouragement of violence accompanied by a loud denunciation of the same vice or virtue, as one may regard violence. The cult of non-violence should not be taken as governing the Non-cooperator's conduct toward one particular class of persons or institutions and not against others. Altho many adopted it with the express or implied reservation that it was not an article of faith, but only a belief or course of conduct, dictated and necessitated by expediency, it was not confined even as a policy and expediency in its application to a particular sort of facts and circumstances, but to all facts and circumstances in the conditions prevailing in the country. It was also not to be limited in application to the activities of the few declared Non-cooperators. The implication and expectation rather was that the country as a whole, if it were really with the Non-cooperation program, would respect it, and an atmosphere of calm so necessary for a successful campaign of civil disobedience would be, it was hoped, created and maintained throughout the country."

But altho Non-cooperation drew out the best qualities in many of its adherents, this faithful defender of the movement confesses that it also drew up to the surface a large number of persons who acquired an adventitious and wholly undeserved importance by which they endeavored to further their own ends. Mahatma Gandhi insisted from the very beginning on the quality rather than on the number of Non-cooperation workers, we are told, but "it was not possible, in a big mass movement, to keep out all undesirable elements." Those who least understand the principles of Mahatma Gandhi, it is alleged, are the loudest in their professions and the most untiring in proclaiming that they constitute themselves a superior caste to which all others must bow their heads. We read then:

"The golden virtue of humility so often insisted upon by the Mahatma is unknown to them and where nothing else will have effect they do not hesitate to put forward their sacrifices as supporting their claim to preference, forgetting that a sacrifice ceases to be a sacrifice and loses its value when a consideration is sought and claimed for it. Non-cooperation has failed, not because there were so few title-holders giving up their titles, so few lawyers giving up their practise, so few students giving up their studies in government-recognized institutions, so few persons boycotting foreign cloth and wearing khaddar, not because the wine-drinkers after giving it up for a while took to it again with redoubled vigor, not because there were riots and bloodshed in some places in the country. I am prepared to assert that it achieved success in all these matters because the moral prestige and value of government titles and courts and educational institutions were destroyed beyond repair and redemption. Khaddar has been making steady progress, and the anti-drink and anti-untouchability problems have acquired a place in our social work which they never held before. The riots after all were so few and can be regarded as negligible in view of the vast extent of the agitation and the profundity of the indignation giving rise to them. The movement has failed because many among its leaders failed to appreciate and understand the implications of its underlying principles. It has failed because many persons tried to patch to it their own ideas not only about its basic principles but even to mix up its program with some preconceived and inconsistent and incompatible items of other methods of political work. It failed because many of the very large numbers of persons who joined it in the beginning with a genuine desire to serve the country did not and could not keep their heads cool and had not the capacity for sustained work for a long time. It failed above all because many of these had not the capacity, and the movement

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failed to lift them up to a level, to enable them to understand and appreciate its high moral value, and began to utilize what were opportunities for service as occasions for personal preferment and personal aggrandizement. It is as well that the movement failed, because success with the material available, if at all possible, would have been more disastrous than failure. I am not hopeless of its future and of the future of the country. Its success is assured. The grosser elements of it are being gradually eliminated, and the faith of the faithful few will be tested as of old in fire. Many have come but few will be chosen, and those few will lead the country to its destined goal to which destiny and the world forces are alike calling it."

GENERAL ANDREWS'S "125 PER CENT." VICTORY

TALKING IN PERCENTAGES is the vogue of this "dry era," it is said, and that is why Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, head of the Prohibition Enforcement Division of the United States Treasury Department, spoke of his conferences with officials of the British Government as having been "125 per cent. successful," and predicted that the secret agreement between this country and Great Britain "will have a very marked effect for more successful enforcement, in so far as it regards smuggling." Coming as it does at a time of some personal tension between certain statesmen in the two countries, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, the arrangement is "a notable example of British good-will." According to a special correspondent of this newspaper—

"The important result of the discussions is that the arrangement will now come into operation whereby the British Government will allow specified United States cutters to enter British territorial waters at Gun Cay Island and at the surrounding contiguous islands in the Bahamas without fully satisfying the British Admiralty's regulations which govern the visits of foreign armed vessels to British overseas ports. The British Government thus makes an important concession, but the right conceded is that of entry, not of search. The only formality that will be demanded by the British Admiralty will be that the specified cutters shall call at the British headquarters at Bimini to inform the Bahamas Commissioner of their intentions, and that after entering British territorial waters the cutters shall confine themselves to observation work without using their lights after dark in such a way as to imperil shipping.

"That important concession has been made by the British Government because of the difficulties presented to the American coast-guard officers, difficulties which are the affair of America and of her domestic laws, but which the British Government has now consented to help in overcoming by means of an unprecedented concession. The distance between some of the Bahamas islands and the Florida coast is less than forty miles, and the islands are so numerous that it is easy for rum-runners to hide among them and dash for the coast after dark. What the American cutters will now be allowed to do will be to spy on rum-runners in British territorial waters, send wireless warnings to the coast-guards of the presence therein of smugglers, with a description of the ships concerned, to watch those ships leave British waters, and thereupon to send a further wireless message advising the coast-guards of the exact time when the smugglers passed out."

The recent discussions between the two Governments were purely of a technical character, we are advised by the London *Times*, and were not intended to raise any fresh principle, or to lead to any extension of the facilities already offered by Britain and accepted by the United States. Nevertheless, the distinction between defining the methods of carrying out existing understandings and extending the scope of those understandings, is a fine one, in the view of this newspaper, which believes that—

"It is appropriate at this moment to pass in review the agreements as they stand to-day and the considerations behind the British attitude. From the first beginnings of National Prohibition the British Government found itself called upon to show a friendly or an unfriendly attitude toward the new difficulties of the American Administration. The British Isles were the source of most of the smuggled liquor; British islands in the West Indies were a chief base for the smugglers' activities; most important of all, the British flag was the one under which the great majority of the rum-running ships carried on their unlawful trade. That this trade was universally condemned by all decent British public opinion was obvious, but that was not enough. The official British attitude became a matter of great importance to the American Government. A punctilious insistence upon national rights, a refusal to meet new conditions, would have intensified the already overwhelming difficulties of the enforcement authorities and caused a succession of incidents highly prejudicial to the friendship of the two countries. There was, indeed, some danger of this in 1923, when the American Government seized the liquor supplies of English liners, tho these supplies were only intended for the return journey from New York. This action led to a full discussion of the question, and early in 1924, with general approval, Mr. Baldwin's Government concluded a treaty whose chief article allowed the American authorities to stop and search and seize vessels within an hour's steaming of the American coast. In return for this large concession the American Government allowed British ships in their harbors to retain their liquor under seal."

But, unfortunately, *The Times* goes on to say, both halves of the treaty produced difficulties. The American shipping industries, it is recalled, did all they could, "tho without final success," to upset what they considered the unfair arrangement which enabled their competitors to offer an additional amenity between New York and England. On the other hand, it is pointed out, the privilege of search which that concession had bought, has been nullified by a ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, because Congress has not carried out the formality of extending the operation of Customs and Prohibition laws beyond a three-mile limit of territorial waters. Furthermore, the West Indies, as an ideal base, remained unaffected, according to this newspaper, which continues:

"The problem of enforcement has become a bitter and dominating political topic, and among the other forms of the dry demand for 'More Prohibition' has been one for more assistance from Great Britain. . . . The attitude of the British Government is altogether friendly. It has a somewhat difficult double duty to perform. It must protect from molestations and annoyances, like arbitrary search, *bona-fide* British merchants and shippers in the West Indies as elsewhere; but it must make it plain that it does not connive at the British flag being used as a cheap and easy shelter for persons of any nationality or of none who are enriching themselves by eluding the laws of a friendly country. For many reasons the policy of responding obligingly and even generously to these American requests is as wise for the future as it is agreeable in the present. To have met all reasonable expectations of support in the past is the strongest ground from which to refuse extravagant demands in the future, and there are signs that in a further campaign of intensified enforcement such claims may be made. There are parties in America whose own credit is so much involved in the effectiveness of Prohibition that they favor very extreme demands upon the active cooperation of other countries on the ground of the special moral character of the Prohibition law. The parallel which Senator Borah attempted to draw last year between Russian support of Communist propaganda in Great Britain and British support of British rum-runners is deprived of even elementary plausibility by the clear offer of our Government to prosecute for false declarations if the United States will furnish sufficient evidence. We can not be expected to accept the doctrine of special obligation to a moral crusade when it is the non-acceptance of that doctrine by so many of the Americans themselves that is the very reason we are asked to accept it. The matter must remain for us on the more prosaic level of smuggling. It is not our business to make a distinction between smuggling to defraud the Revenue and smuggling in violation of a social policy, but to give our neighbors such facilities in checking smuggling as we should expect ourselves. . . . It is agreed that the present position is a scandal, and it is evident that the next few years will establish whether any effect of control can be devised, or whether the Nineteenth Amendment, like the Fourteenth, will become a dead letter throughout those regions where public opinion fails to give it adequate support. Whatever the issue, it is supremely important . . . that Britain shall be seen in retrospect to have acted throughout with justice and neighborly consideration."

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SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

GROWING PLANTS OVERTIME

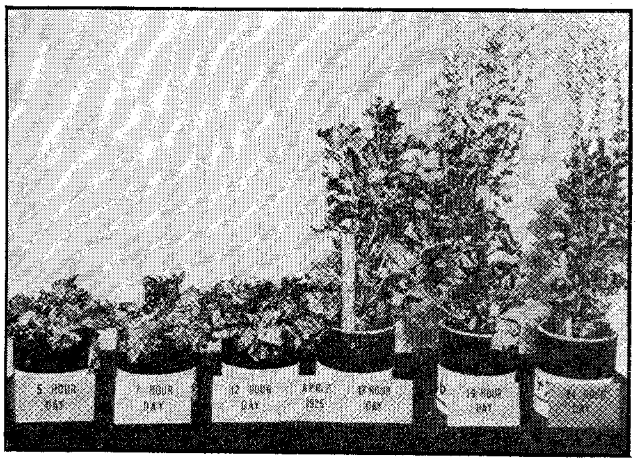
THAT LIGHT IS MOST IMPORTANT in its influence on plant life has long been known; and that electric light, in some forms, has the healing power of the sun itself, has been recognized by the medical profession for years. But we have just begun to discover, says Arthur Williams, in *Light* (Cleveland), that the ordinary electric lamp has also the life-giving qualities of the sun, at least as far as the higher plants are concerned. Mr. Williams, who is vice-president, in charge of commercial relations, of the New York Edison Company, writes as follows:

"Light is absolutely essential for the development of plant life because only in the presence of light can plants take carbon from the atmosphere and assimilate it. It is this process that produces the green color in leaves and in vegetables. That is why the growth of plants is retarded during dark, cloudy days and why we have fewer and later crops in northern regions where sunlight is lower in intensity and not so continuous.

"Altho the use of artificial light to stimulate plant growth is still in the experimental stage, enough has been accomplished to warrant the prediction of scientists that light may in a few years be supplied economically to the commercial grower of early vegetables and flowers, thus making possible a more abundant supply of many popular flowers and vegetables at seasons of the year when ordinarily they would be very rare. Some of the most interesting experiments along this line are being carried out just a few miles from New York City at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, in Yonkers, to which we are indebted for these facts.

"To study the growth of plants under artificial light, two basement rooms are used. Daylight has no access to these rooms. One of them is kept constantly dark and serves as an artificial night. The other room is illuminated by powerful electric lights suspended from the ceiling. Plants are exposed to this artificial light for a number of hours each day, after which they are put into the dark room in which the twenty-four-hour cycle of the day is completed. It was found that plants grown under these conditions not only were healthy, bloomed and produced seed, but that many of them bloomed earlier in artificial light than did similar plants grown under the best greenhouse conditions. Among the latter were the geranium, snapdragon, radish, sunflower, and sweet peas. Nasturtiums grown under artificial light were found to last longer than those grown in natural light.

"The experiments carried on in these cellarlike rooms under electric light prove that plants can be grown without ever enjoying daylight. Some very interesting experiments were carried on to find out what would happen if the daylight were supplemented by electric light at night. For these experiments a large electrically driven crane, from which were suspended forty-eight electric lights of 1,000 watts each—about 100,000 candle-power—was moved at night over the greenhouse. The lamps were arranged so that the investigator could regulate the amount of light used each night. Some remarkable results were obtained with the aid of this apparatus.



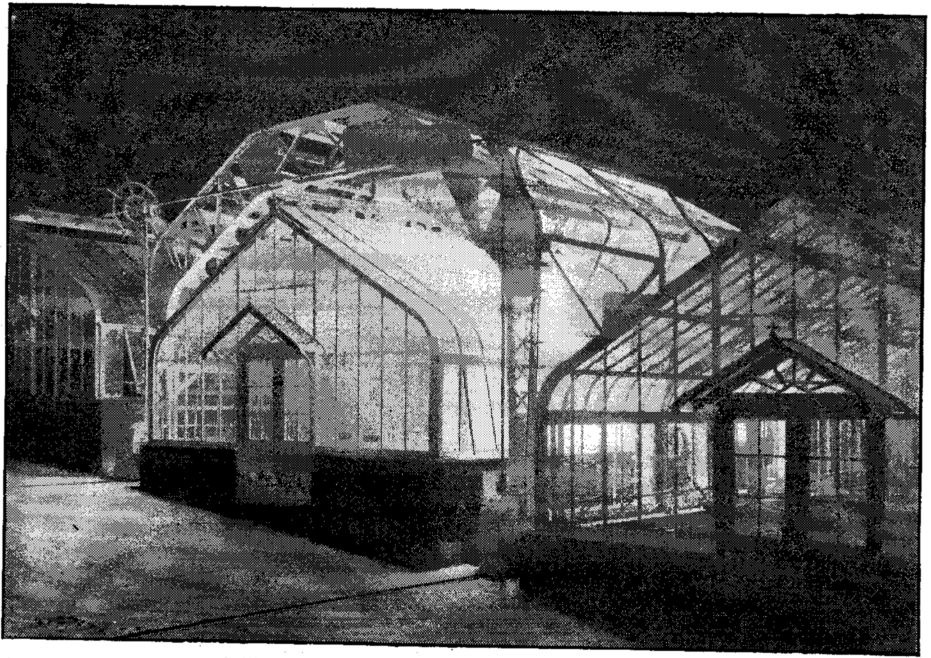
SPEEDED UP BY ELECTRIC LIGHT

These lettuce plants each received a different amount of light per day. In the 24-hour-day specimen maturity was hastened by four weeks.

"It was found that giving plants additional light after the sun went down greatly hastened their growth. Sweet peas bloomed five weeks earlier than they did in daylight alone. A certain kind of clover which under natural conditions takes two years to bloom, when given additional light blossomed in a little over two months. Lettuce was grown from seedling to head, and seed produced in from two to four weeks less time than is taken in the greenhouse under natural light. These are only a few of the many interesting results revealed by experiments.

"There is good reason to believe that before long many valuable flowers such as orchids and lilies may be grown for the market by the use of electric light in much less time than it takes at present. This new use of the electric light should become most valuable in the plant-breeding work of museums and botanical gardens. Here plants from different parts of the world demanding various hours and intensities of light can be grown by supplementing ordinary daylight with the electric light.

"In fact, the time may not be far off when it will be feasible to put a few 1,000-watt lamps in any room of an ordinary home—or possibly even in the cellar or attic—and thereby convert it into a solarium."



TURNING NIGHT INTO DAY IN A GREENHOUSE

Sweet peas thus illuminated every night bloomed five weeks earlier than they did in daylight alone, and a species of clover that normally takes two years to mature blossomed in two months.

THE FAILURE OF FORCE IN EDUCATION

THE FALLACY OF TRYING TO CRAM education down the throats of unwilling pupils is not yet completely exposed. Education by force is still going on; and there are not wanting educators who tell us that it is valuable and necessary. Naturally those who have the physical standpoint are among the first to realize that violence can not educate. In a recent address by Dr. Hans Redtenbacher, of Vienna, before the health section of the World Federations Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, we find the matter stated cogently and clearly. Says Dr. Redtenbacher, as quoted in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago):

"Spengler represents each civilization as a living being with large traits and general development similar to that of a human being. We are now living in the second century of the age of great wars, with civilization, from the view-point of art, knowledge, and science, at its summit. Militarism, the development of politics, and strife between employer and workmen have in a subtle manner developed methods of offense and defense. It is not strange that individual human beings should be tempted in these days to use the shortest way possible (that is, force) to reach their aims. We live in a time of terror, of 'using one's elbows,' of unscrupulous egotism, resulting in reckless misuse of the human body, which, it is assumed, can be governed better by dictatorial intellect and will than by the natural instincts of the unconscious.

"The unfavorable consequences to the individual of these principles are nervous breakdowns and the inability to preserve, in economically limited situations, the primitive joy of life essential to the healthy organism.

"General discontent is gaining ground, increased on the one hand by the brutality of every one to every one else, and on the other hand by auto-suggestion in continually discussing and brooding over misfortunes.

"In this environment of discontent our children are growing up. In innumerable families, time and patience necessary to children are lacking. This leads to strange methods of education.

"Examinations in certain schools in Vienna have shown that a number of deficiencies due obviously to the physical incapacity of the child were treated solely by measures of sheer violence. The child is scolded, punished, beaten, or nagged from morning till night in an insupportable way. These are signs of an incredible lack of understanding of children. Can any one believe it possible to enforce liking or produce strength in the child by violence? Can I command joy of work, appetite, or love?

"Education is not so easy as all that. Giving way to dissatisfaction by using strong language does not educate.

"If the overworked mother of a family is unable to show sufficient patience toward a child, that child should find in the kindergarten and the school a person who tries to find some way of awakening the missing feeling of joy. To search for such persons with fine ideals and healthy nerves, and to make them educators of our school children, is, in my belief, one of the most urgent tasks of our period of civilization.

"In a mature man, say between forty and forty-five years of age, unrelenting severity begins to be replaced by conciliatory feelings. Civilization shows in this period innumerable pacifistic endeavors toward the general welfare. If ours is the first great center of civilizations to understand the great truth that no civilization can continue to develop eternally, then it is our task to investigate prophylactic measures by which the organism, marked for decay, can yet retain youth and resistance for a long time.

"Above the noise of the fight between methods of education, one thing seems evident: That only a few are able to use the new method of education which requires letting the child work out his own problems, learn to depend on himself to the furthering of his individual talents and adaptation to different phases of development. How else could it be possible for parents to react to a child's lack of appetite by boxing his ears, for teachers to react to their pupils' restlessness (probably the natural desire for necessary exercise) by keeping them after school hours, or ordering them to copy a hundred times 'I should sit quietly in school'? Or for physicians to permit kindergarten teachers to drag newcomers by the collar to the examination?

"I take a stand for the abolition of violence in this connection. I am absolutely convinced that anemia, neurasthenia, all the different forms of listlessness, dissatisfaction in the family life, in society, in working place and office, that suicides, divorce, passive resistance and terror, war, rape and murder can be traced back and attacked at the same point, and that the lack of understanding and the acts of force are the causes of these evils.

"Wherefore, in my capacity as school physician, I want to add to the highly developed physical culture of the Anglo-Saxon race and the ingenious French experiment of fighting the lack of joy by auto-suggestion of cheerfulness, the idea of finding the fundamental problem of happiness in the conscientious choice of the educators. We have to find men and women who are able, without violence, and with enthusiasm born of understanding and love for the soul of the child, to bring up new and lovable members of society who, in their time, will introduce the same kind of behavior in their family and professional life."

THE EX-BABY

THIS TERM HAS BEEN COINED in England to denote a child no longer an infant but not yet of school age. An editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London) believes that a study of the "ex-baby" will reveal a gap in our organization for the care of the child. Antenatal and baby clinics provide for help and direction in regard to health up to the time of weaning, but the "ex-baby" lacks systematized care until school life begins, when the school clinics take up their share in preventive medicine. He goes on:

"The good work already done has probably been reflected in improved conditions of children who are not subject to supervision, but we can not let this probability satisfy us, and the hiatus between babyhood and school age must be bridged. Dame Janet Campbell's use of the phrase 'ex-baby' is justified by the absence of a current word to specify the infant who is no longer 'the baby' and has not yet attained the status of a school child. Yet during this period are being laid the foundations of the individual's character and disposition, upon which will depend his actions and reactions, and, to a great extent, his future happiness and even bodily health. An eminent theologian is credited with declaring that if he could direct the training of a child up to the age of seven, he cared not a bit who trained it afterwards.

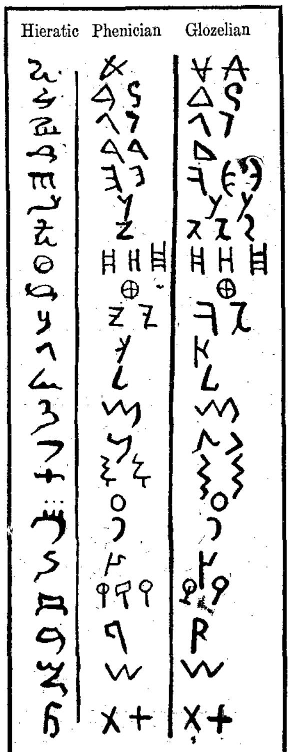
"Modern study of the development of character traits, however, leads us to attach more importance to the influence of the family, often unwittingly exercised, than to deliberate efforts to instruct. From these observations it is only a step to the view of Freud that, whatever may be its exciting cause, the foundations of a psycho-neurosis are laid in the first five years of life. Inborn temperament plays a part, but those neurotic reactions in the nature of fear, jealousy, hatred, and the like, which appear so irrational to the observer and yet are subjectively self-sufficient, are but repetitions of childish emotional behavior.

"We are so accustomed to our loss of memory for the period when our own reaction modes were being laid down that we overlook the mystery of it. We say we were too young to remember. But any mother can give examples of the wonderful memory of her ex-baby, and the conclusion seems reasonable that we forget because we are too old to remember. According to the psychoanalytic view we forget, or repress, because the period is a time of conflict between primitive wishes and the growing inhibitions against them. Certainly the child who has 'his nose put out of joint' by the coming of a 'little stranger' will probably never know if a feeling of neglect then experienced was the first of a train of reactions culminating in a general tendency to undue resentment at any rebuff. The only child—who is often a nervous child—may never pass satisfactorily through the stage of dependence upon the parents, and the success of Barrie's best-known play may indicate that the memory of that stage of dependence still attracts both grown-ups and those who have not long passed through the ex-baby phase. Few of us would easily admit that the happenings of that phase had any influence upon our appreciation of Peter Pan. Preventive medicine has a task before it in the 'plague of nerves' that interferes with the happiness and efficiency of so many people.

"If the ex-baby age is that in which are established not only character and disposition, but also the possibilities of later neurotic troubles, then the emotional situation of the child must be studied in conjunction with the purely physical side."

THE WORLD'S FIRST ALPHABET

THE EARLY MEN OF THE STONE AGE in France, and not the Phenicians, formed the precursors of our present "Roman" letters. Moreover, in so doing, they invented the world's earliest linear alphabet. This conclusion, French archeologists believe, follows upon the discovery at Glozel, in France, of tablets and bricks bearing alphabetic inscriptions. Dr. A. Morlet, who describes this find in *La Nature* (Paris), regards the above conclusions as irrefragable, altho he thinks that the meaning of the inscriptions, which he believes are partly ideographic and partly syllabic, will remain forever hidden from us. He does not claim that these are the earliest written symbols, but only that they constitute the first complete linear alphabet, and that this was the source from which the Phenicians, the early Greeks, and all neighboring peoples derived the forms of their letters. Dr. Morlet writes:


Hieratic
Phenician
Glozelian

THREE ANCIENT ALPHABETS

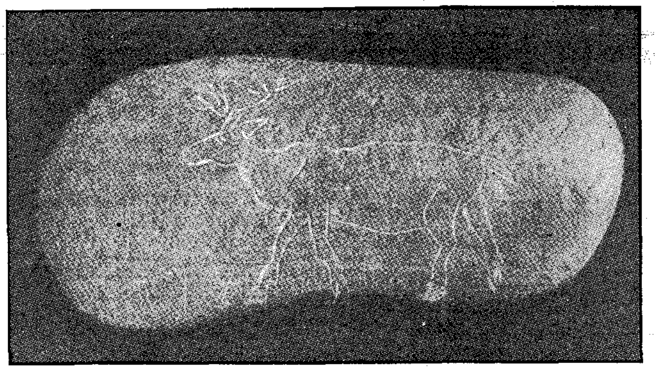
The oldest, it is claimed, is the Glozelian, on the reader's right.

"Doubtless, toward the end of the Paleolithic Age, we find appearing mnemonic signs engraved on bones or objects made of reindeer horn, and A. Desforges has stated that similar discoveries have been made in deposits that are clearly Magdalenian. But the Neolithic dwellers of Glozel were the first to make up a whole alphabet, first ideographic and then syllabic.

"Proceeding little by little from pictured characters portrayed in sculpture, they were led, in the course of the development of their abstract ideas and by the difficulty that they found in representing certain too complicated concrete images, to create graphic symbols, or ideograms. Thus we find on an engraving-tool, beside certain schematic figures that have no other meaning than the object that they represent, real alphabetiform signs. Then, because of their convenience, the ideographic signs came to replace completely the representative figures.

"Later, in a new effort at simplification and owing to their habit of translating each ideogram by a word of their spoken idiom, the tribes of Glozel finally connected the representation of sounds with that of ideas, and figured, by various groupings, other words whose sounds were made up of the pronunciation of different signs (syllabism). What proves that Neolithic men of Glozel understood syllabism is that they employed to express their thoughts only a certain number of characters (we have actually found 90 different types), while if they had stopt at ideographism their signs would have had to be as numerous as the multitude of objects and ideas that required representation. It is also probable that they made combined use of this mixture of ideographic and syllabic characters as we see it done in certain Egyptian hieroglyphics, for if they had gone as far as real alphabetism they would have required much fewer.

"So, altho we have here a system of linear writing in an advanced state of evolution, we think that a large number of the alphabetic signs of Glozel had still an ideographic value. 'Ideographic signs,' A. Evans writes us, 'are met with even in the most advanced linear system.'



PEBBLE FOUND AT GLOZEL

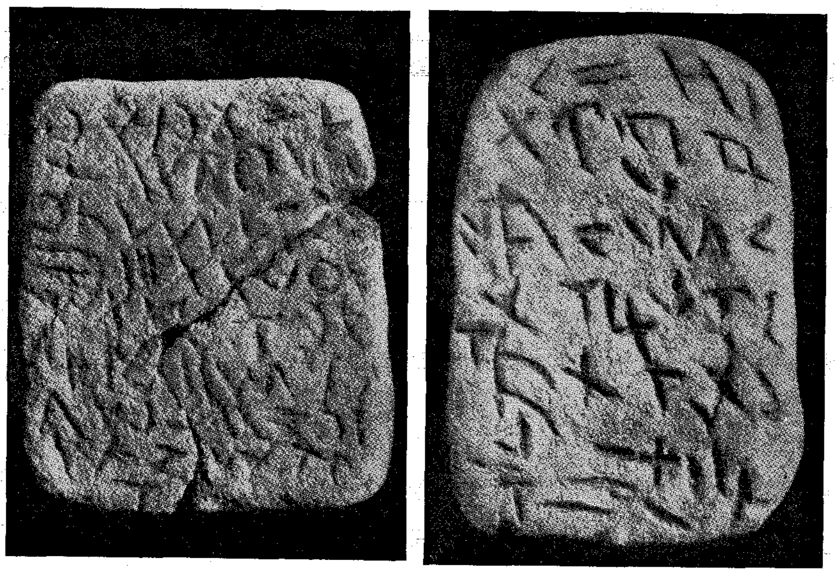
In addition to the reindeer cut on its surface, this stone is inscribed with primitive alphabetiform signs.

"We have been able to date this alphabet from the early Neolithic era, as the relics, thanks to the presence of alphabetic signs on perforated teeth, together with animal pictures, appear directly connected with Magdalenian art. Besides, the execution of a reindeer, made side by side with alphabetiform signs, is much too lifelike for the artist not to have observed the animal directly from nature. Now we know that the reindeer left our region during the temperate climate of the Neolithic period.

"This alphabet of the early Neolithics constitutes a common source whence all the people of the same stock continued to draw, according to their own ability. How otherwise shall we explain in the ancient alphabets (Cadmean Greek, Etruscan, Eolo-Dorian, etc.) the presence of characters that are not Semitic—as the hypothesis of their Phenician origin requires—and which we find on our slate tablets? All derived from this same Neolithic source, the Mediterranean writings, becoming later alphabetic by contact with the Phenicians, maintain none the less the morphologic aspect of their common origin. Further, we believe that altho they may have derived their alphabetism from the Egyptians, it is to the Neolithic tribes of the West that the Phenicians owe the forms of their letters. But they rejected the ideographic or syllabic meaning, which would have prevented peoples of different race and idiom from understanding them.

"As we have shown, the striking resemblance and the almost absolute identity of the forms of the letters have a real demonstrative value which it is impossible to find in the Egyptian hieratic, as shown in the accompanying table.

"Finally, as there is a large share of conventionality in graphic symbols, the key is lost when the human groups that used them have disappeared. So, at least until some one shall discover their Rosetta Stone, we consider it useless to try at present to decipher the Glozel inscriptions. But we may assert that altho the lands of Asia must have contributed the peoples, it is in the Occident that the first linear alphabet was invented."



PRECURSORS OF OUR ALPHABET

The inscriptions on these bricks, found at Glozel, France, are believed by French archeologists to reveal the world's earliest linear alphabet.

WHAT ARE YOU WORTH?

CONSIDERED SOLELY WITH REFERENCE to his economic value as based on his possible future savings, a man whose maximum income is $2,500 a year is worth about $31,000 at thirty years of age, after which his value drops rapidly until at eighty it touches the zero mark. This appears from a series of computations made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, and printed in its *Statistical Bulletin* (New York). The result involves, of course, various assumptions, but the company believes it substantially accurate, and figures of just this kind are now available, it believes, for the first time. This is the method followed in figuring out the result, to quote the *Bulletin:*

"Let us fix our attention on a group of 100,000 male persons at the age of eighteen years. Each year thereafter a certain number will survive, and each year these will earn certain sums of money as wages or salary. They will spend a certain part of this money in the upkeep of their own person—an expenditure unavoidable and necessary to make it possible for them to earn at all.

"For example, out of 100,000 males eighteen years old, 94,658 survive to age thirty. At this age, according to the Census of 1920, 96.3 per cent. of the males were in gainful employment. The class we have chosen for our example in this series is that which, during the period of family raising, has an average income of about $2,500. For our present calculations we shall assume that this is also the husband's maximum wage or salary. His wage at age thirty would, on a corresponding scale, be $2,225 per annum. The 94,658 survivors, then, earn between the ages of thirty and thirty-one, about $2,028 per head of the group of 100,000 entering at age eighteen. On the other hand, the cost of living of a male, at age thirty, is $583 per annum. Thus the 94,658 survivors expend on the necessaries of life for their own person, in round numbers, $552 per head of the original 100,000. We can compute similar terms for income and expenditure, for each year of life above eighteen.

"If now we inquire what is the value at age eighteen, of the 100,000 individuals, considered as wage-earners, and in that sense as productive capital, we must, evidently, compute the sum of all the terms obtained as above, one term for the net income in the year of life eighteen to nineteen, one for nineteen to twenty, and so on to the end of life, but discounting each term at the proper rate of interest, in view of the fact that, at age eighteen, it represents a deferred payment. We shall reckon interest at 3½ per cent. compounded annually. In the case of the item for the thirtieth year of life, the gross earnings of $2,028, discounted for twelve and a half years, have a present worth of $1,320; similarly, the present worth of the corresponding cost of living ($552) for the same year of life, is $359. Thus the present worth, at age eighteen, of the net income for the thirtieth year of life is $1,320−$359=$961.

"This computation has been carried out year by year for the several ages of life, with the results set forth in the appended table:

					PRESENT WORTH AT STATED AGE		
(1) *Age*	(2) *Survivors*	(3) *Expectation of Life*	(4) *Earnings per Annum*	(5) *Per Cent Employed*	(6) *of Gross Future Earnings*	(7) *of Gross Future Costs*	(8) *of Net Future Earnings*
18	100,000	46.59	$ 963	78.2	$41,285	$12,631	$28,654
21	98,749	44.16	1,463	88.0	43,398	12,580	30,818
30	94,658	36.87	2,225	96.3	42,623	11,585	31,038
40	89,107	28.84	2,453	97.1	35,933	10,138	25,795
50	80,751	21.28	2,393	95.0	25,900	8,390	17,510
60	67,055	14.53	2,203	87.5	14,920	6,421	8,499
70	44,768	9.04	2,105	60.1	5,008	4,446	562

"At age eighteen, which we consider the beginning of the productive period of life, our table shows a present worth of $28,654 for the net future earnings of the average male individual belonging in the $2,500 income class. At this age, the average individual will have an after-lifetime of 46.6 years. The net value of a person, at this age, belonging to a higher economic class will, of course, be higher because it may be assumed that the cost of upkeep does not rise proportionately with the increase in income. The table indicates the values at consecutive ten-year intervals. Somewhere between the ages of twenty-one and thirty the value of a man, estimated as the present worth of his net future earnings, reaches a maximum. In this ten-year period the values are nearly constant, because the annual increases in income are largely offset by the higher mortality with advancing age. We have assumed a wage scale which reaches its maximum between ages forty and fifty—actually, 43; at which point we have arbitrarily fixed the income at $2,500 per annum. From this maximum the earnings decrease, and at the same time the proportion of men actually employed decreases, at first slowly and then, after age fifty-five, very rapidly, to become practically zero at age eighty. In this computation we have been largely guided by the data collected by the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, 1915, and the Statistical Department of the Western Electric Company. Data from these two sources were in essential agreement as to the relative amounts of income at the several ages throughout the working-period of life. It is, of course, only with proportions that we are here concerned. The absolute values are determined by our arbitrary figure of $2,500 for the maximum.

"In presenting these figures, we have purposely spared the reader the intricacies of the computation. Certain adjustments had to be made, owing to the incompleteness of the data, especially at higher ages. While there is necessarily some uncertainty about these adjustments, it is believed that the figures, as given, represent, on the whole, a correct picture of the facts. The point we wish to stress is the comparatively high value which our computation puts upon the human individual considered as a producing machine, at the various ages. For the first time, to our knowledge, there are presented figures which adequately consider current rates of mortality, proportion of employment, and prevailing wage scales according to age, for the great mass of productive workers in industrial and mercantile establishments in the United States. These values indicate the immense assets which a country like the United States, with its high standard of living and production, has in its productive citizenship. We shall later wish to consider some of the implications in these high values when we shall discuss the economic importance of maintaining the individual in good health and safeguarding him from premature death."

TORNADOES STARTED BY AN OIL FIRE—Tornadoes, smaller than the twisters that often work so much havoc, but true tornadoes just the same, were one of the effects of a great oil fire at San Luis Obispo, California, recently, according to a report to the U. S. Weather Bureau by J. E. Hissong, of the local weather bureau of the California city. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin:*

"The fire was started by lightning and burned for five days, destroying nearly six million barrels of oil. Two persons were killed and the total property loss was estimated at $15,000,000. However, the unique feature of the fire was the great number of tornadoes which it started, one of which was responsible for the two deaths.

"Before these whirls started, says Mr. Hissong, strong southerly winds prevailed, which shifted to west and then to northwest. Then four tanks, each containing 750,000 barrels of oil, 'boiled over.'

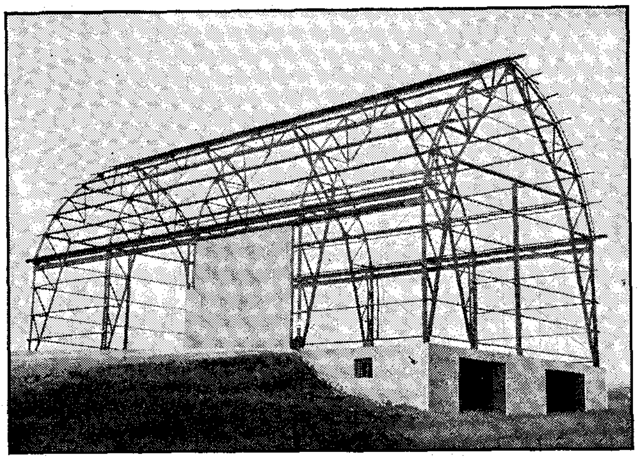
"'They threw out an immense quantity of hot, burning oil,' he says, 'which spread with remarkable rapidity over an area estimated by the engineers present at about 900 acres.

"'From the time the wind veered into the northwest and the large reservoir boiled over, hundreds of whirlwinds formed in and around the edges of the fire until the last tank boiled over.

"'Many of them had all the characteristics of true tornadoes. The gyrating, writhing, funnel-shaped clouds with the white condensing vapor in the vortices were plainly visible against the background of black smoke.'

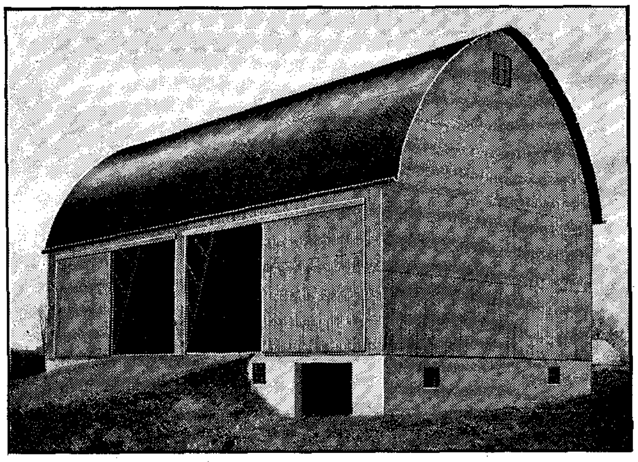
"It was one of these twisters that caused the casualties, for it left the fire, traveling east-northeast to a cottage about a thousand yards away. It picked up the cottage, lifting it several feet in the air and carrying it about 150 feet north. There the cottage was dropt in a field, a total wreck, and the owner and his son who had been in it at the time, were killed. A few minutes later a whirl, which Mr. Hissong believes might have been the same one, unroofed a house about a quarter of a mile northeast of its first victim. Débris, evidently carried by other whirlwinds, was found as far as three miles from the fire.

"Since the whirlwinds started just after the wind veered, Mr. Hissong suggests that they may have been caused by the convectional currents over the fire being started rotating by the northwest wind."



By courtesy of *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, Ohio)

THE STEEL FRAMEWORK



THE COMPLETED STEEL BARN

AN ALL-STEEL BARN

STEEL HAS MADE POSSIBLE comprehensive changes in our industrial structure, notes W. W. Maloney, writing in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland). This is especially true in the case of agriculture, and Mr. Maloney thinks that some recent events point toward a coming use of steel for farm buildings as well as implements. He asks:

"Is the farmer's wooden barn, one of the last strongholds of old farm traditions and methods, now to be replaced by all-steel structures? Three years ago such a possibility would have been scouted. But that was before John D. Cole, a farmer near Mulliken, Michigan, took his idea to the Continental Bridge Company, which built on Mr. Cole's farm the first all-steel barn.

"Every lasting development has been born of necessity, and when this farmer needed a new barn, one which would have a long life and would give him a maximum of hay storage capacity without interior obstruction, he thought of metal. Taking his rough ideas to nearby contractors, he found them unable or unwilling to undertake the job he asked. Still convinced that his notion was sound, however, Mr. Cole approached the Continental Bridge Company, which finally designed and contracted for the structure and commenced actual erection Thanksgiving day, 1922.

"What Mr. Cole has to-day on his property, and the building is in good condition after three years of service, is a steel barn without a piece of wood in its construction. Purlin posts, braces, rafters and beams, all are steel. It is fire-proof, and fire is the most dreaded of farm hazards. It is lightning-proof, and practically 90 per cent. of barn fires originate from without. It is practically weather-proof, and the life of the barn, if the steelwork and corrugated sheathing is kept properly painted, is unlimited. Even the windows are fire-proof, the sash being made of steel and glazed with ¼-inch ribbed wire glass.

"The structural steel was delivered ready for bolting on the premises. Only four men were needed for the erection work, without a foreman, and no framing was necessary on the ground. The steel frame is of the three-hinge arch type with trusses supported at three points only, center, and bottom on each side. There are no interior posts or inside obstructions such as usually are found in barns. Overall the structure measures 36 by 72 feet, and the haymow rises thirty-four feet to the hay carrier. Thus easy access is gained for handling hay through the side. Four 14 by 16-foot entrance doors, each weighing approximately 800 pounds, are supported by sliding door hangers.

"The steel frame is comparatively light, and is rigid. Built like a steel bridge, allowance has been made for wind loads in the design. As will be seen from the accompanying photographs, the sloping roof construction makes it impossible for snow to accumulate and shorten the life of the covering. It also obviates the need of special provision in design to compensate snow loads.

"After the framework had been erected the barn was covered with twenty-two-gage corrugated copper-alloy sheet steel. The sheets were riveted together with a ten-inch longitudinal lap and two corrugations on the side to exclude moisture. Below the cement floor of the barn is a cement basement or stock stable, thirteen feet high.

"Cost, of course, is a paramount consideration for the farmer. For this particular barn the steel fabricated framework was contracted for and delivered at a cost of $980. Total expense was between $5,000 and $5,500, which for an experimental structure, and considering the cost of other barns, is considered reasonable. Manufacturers' representatives of other materials than steel inspected the barn to see if they could not have saved the owner money. Careful figuring resulted in the conclusion that Mr. Cole would have had to pay fully as much for his barn had he used other materials. The owner now has a barn of practically unlimited life, of moderate construction cost, and one whose upkeep is negligible."

A NEW USE FOR PARIS GREEN

THIS POISON, LONG KNOWN as death to the potato-bug, is now used in sanitary work to kill the larvæ of the malaria mosquito, we are told by President George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation in the last annual report of that body (New York, 1926). He writes:

"Only by control of Anopheles breeding can malaria be satisfactorily prevented. Experience proves that large groups of people will not take quinin long enough to get rid of the germs of this disease. As soon as the sick feel better they discontinue treatment. There are several ways of heading off the insects that pass the infection from person to person. Drainage on a large scale is often effective; small ditching projects are helpful; fish will eat eggs and larvæ in pools, stock-ponds, lakes, and streams which are kept free from vegetation; various oils or creosote spread upon water surfaces will suffocate the 'wigglers' when they come to the surface to breathe. In 1921 a member of the staff of the United States Public Health Service announced success in poisoning larvæ by sprinkling breeding areas with a powder ninety-nine parts road dust and one part Paris green. The Government has recently made interesting experiments in dusting large areas from airplanes.

"During 1925 the International Health Board, in conjunction with the Italian Government, experimented with the new method in two towns, one in Calabria, the other in Sardinia. The Paris green proved effective, cheap, and safe. Mosquito-breeding was practically stopt at surprizingly low costs. It was unnecessary to remove vegetation from the water before the dust was applied. The minute particles which killed the wigglers did no harm to fish or live-stock.

"While the use of the new method was gratifying, the demonstration as a whole fell short of being completely convincing. Temporary invasions by mosquitoes showed that the areas selected for dusting were too small. Then there were other complications. At one time groups of townspeople slept in distant fields to watch their crops and were exposed to mosquito attacks. The giving of quinin to school-children was also continued during the experiment. But in spite of these things the undertakings were encouraging and proved the possibility of controlling mosquito breeding by the use of Paris green."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

KANSAS CITY MEMORIALIZES

SINCE THE MIDDLE WEST is accepted by all European nations as possessing the real voice of America, Kansas City, it appears, feels itself the predestined spokesman. So in building her memorial after the war she adopts a wider scope than the four years of stress and conflict, and memorializes the peace won by the war. "Conscious of being the geographical hub of the United States," says Mr. H. I. Brock, "and sometimes suspected by outsiders of an inner conviction that she is the register of the heart-beat of the American people, the keeper of the national conscience, the anointed successor of Boston as the beacon of culture in the western hemisphere—Kansas City has built her war memorial and built it on a magnificent scale." Without subscribing to Mr. Brock's somewhat ironic tribute in the New York *Times*, we may better appreciate their tone perhaps, by the allusion he almost immediately makes to New York's memorial—"a dream of patriots and a hope deferred of architects and artists." Kansas City has not fully realized its purpose, but the site of the memorial was dedicated as long ago as 1921, with Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Admiral Beatty, General Diaz of Italy and General Jacques of Belgium in attendance. Two years ago the corner-stone of the structure was laid. It is thus described:

"On a succession of terraces that lift its crowning light 360 feet above the surrounding country, a great shaft of masonry rises sheer 217 feet from the broad platform which tops the terraces and extends along a front of 200 yards. Right and left are low buildings with colonnades of classical design.

"From the north steps and ramps lead up to the platform, and from the south approach is along a wide, level, tree-lined avenue or mall to a formal lawn or *tapis vert*. The entrance on this side is flanked by winged sphinxes on a grand scale—32 feet long and 20 feet high. Near the top of the shaft (which is 35 feet in diameter) are guardian winged figures more than 40 feet high, so placed in niches that the perpendicular rise of the column is not marred. Just above the guardian figures is the censer beaming the light."

A frieze 400 feet long and 13 feet high to decorate the 50-foot-high front, or north wall of the terrace on which the shaft with its colossal angels stands, is the part of the memorial still to be completed. Of this we read:

"This frieze, according to plan, is to be cut in low relief in three planes so as to leave the front of the terrace, viewed from the side, still seemingly flat. It represents one hundred and thirty-three and odd yards of opportunity for conspicuous success or failure in combining adequate decorative quality with dramatic effect and historic significance. Obviously, a sculpture on such a scale on such a monument must mean something. A mere decoration, however decorative, is not enough.

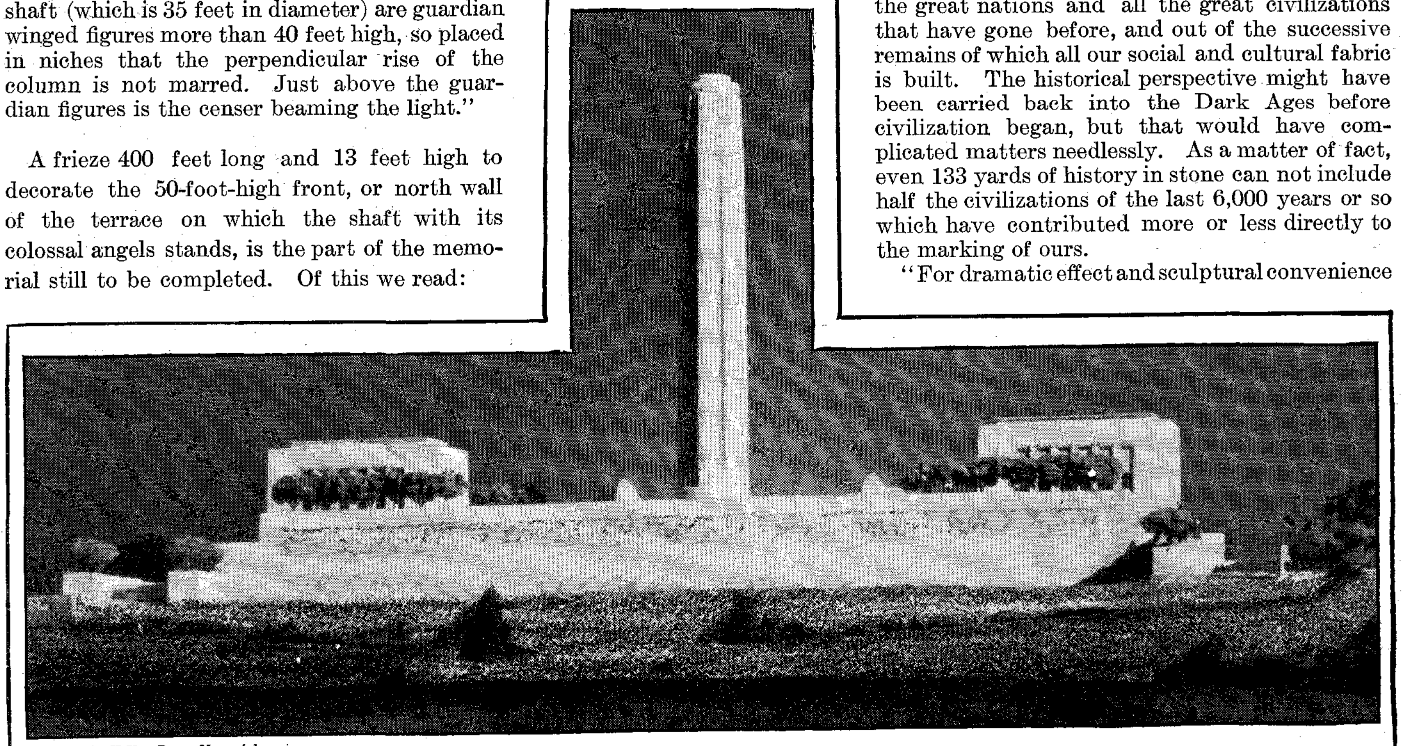
"The ultimate decision of what precisely the sculpture shall be lies with the Kansas City committee. However, the wall is ready for the carving, and designs for the frieze, which have been more than four years in the making (tho they still lack final official approval), are now so far advanced toward completion that it is possible from photographs of the artist's cartoons to get a very fair idea of what the effect would be translated into stone.

"The idea which runs through the 133 yards of carved figures, as planned, is a double historical procession descending through the ages to the meeting-point of East and West in America—a meeting-point appropriately placed in the meeting-point of the American East and West in Kansas City. These United States of America are the heirs of all the peoples of all the ages. The streams of culture of all these ages flow down through the centuries from all the sources of Asia, Africa and Europe. They are merged in the stream which carries our population of cosmopolite origin toward the development of the culture which shall be truly American, in spite of being made up of all the others, or, at all events, levying upon all of them.

"Perhaps Kansas City images that culture as being very much closer to the present so-called 100 per cent. contemporary American model than the forces of progress will let it be. Perhaps our present mid-American model takes into its pedigree a too limited selection of elements—inclines too much, let us say, to the so-called Nordic. But that is a matter for the future to settle.

"The idea of the design here—and it is a big, embracing idea—is to give credit in the monument which commemorates our emergence from the World War to the world-wide character of our origins, to acknowledge our obligation to all the great nations and all the great civilizations that have gone before, and out of the successive remains of which all our social and cultural fabric is built. The historical perspective might have been carried back into the Dark Ages before civilization began, but that would have complicated matters needlessly. As a matter of fact, even 133 yards of history in stone can not include half the civilizations of the last 6,000 years or so which have contributed more or less directly to the marking of ours.

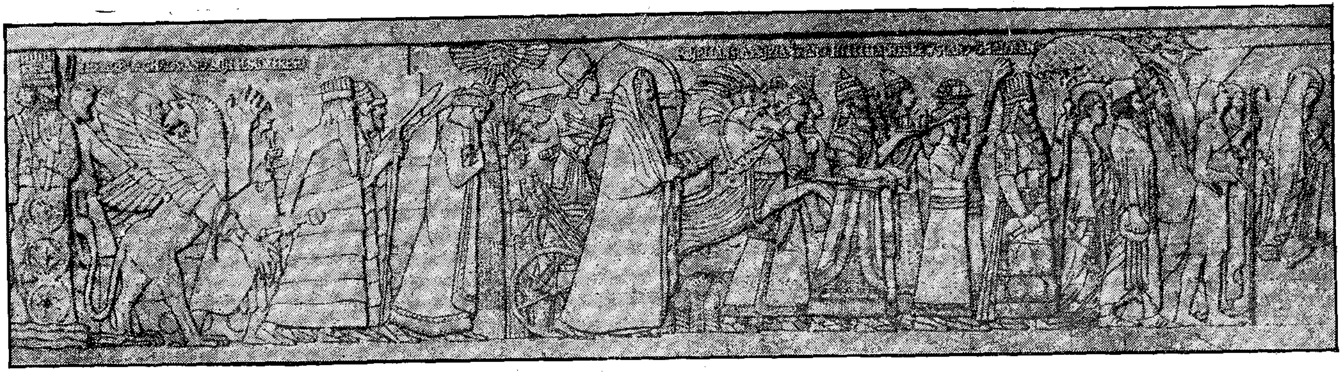
"For dramatic effect and sculptural convenience



Copyright by H. Van Buren Magonigle

THE LIBERTY MEMORIAL IN KANSAS CITY

Showing the wall which will carry the 400 feet of frieze and the shaft that rises as the central figure.



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FROM THE DARK BACKWARD AND ABYSM OF TIME

Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, and other ancient peoples will stand thus before Kansas City to show whence came this people of the West.

the ascent of man to the stage of being the American of the second decade of the twentieth century is conceived as proceeding in two main streams—one from the East and one from the West. Beginning on the left, therefore, and marching toward the center, we have the captains and kings and the wise men and the law-givers and the teachers of the Orient in all their exotic and picturesque splendor. Beginning on the right, and marching likewise toward the center, we have the history-makers of the West—Egypt, Greece, Rome, Charlemagne, the Gothic and Crusading Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the special stream that comes to us through the British Isles. Blood relationships apart, our political constitution descends from Magna Charta. Runnymede is no more to be omitted from any right American pedigree than the Declaration of Independence.

"There is a point where the Eastern stream from the left is merged in the American. There is a point where the Western stream from the right is merged in the American. And so the center of the frieze, extending many yards, is all American. After the figures of the Colonists, the Fathers of the Republic and the pioneers, we come to the Americans of to-day, the men and women who fought the war, or somehow saw it through, and the young folks who have come up since.

"The youngest of the young folks are at the head of each column, backed on each side by workmen and parsons, and priests and business men and women and soldiers and all the motley examples of our modern selves. The two columns meet at the feet of the tall female figure of the Spirit of America. Reaching up the full thirteen feet of the height of the frieze, she stands, embodying the divine event to which the whole creation, so far, has moved. The every-day Americans are drest in their every-day clothes. Girl guides and boy scouts are mingled with the man with the shovel, the youth with baseball bat, and the woman in the nurse's garb."

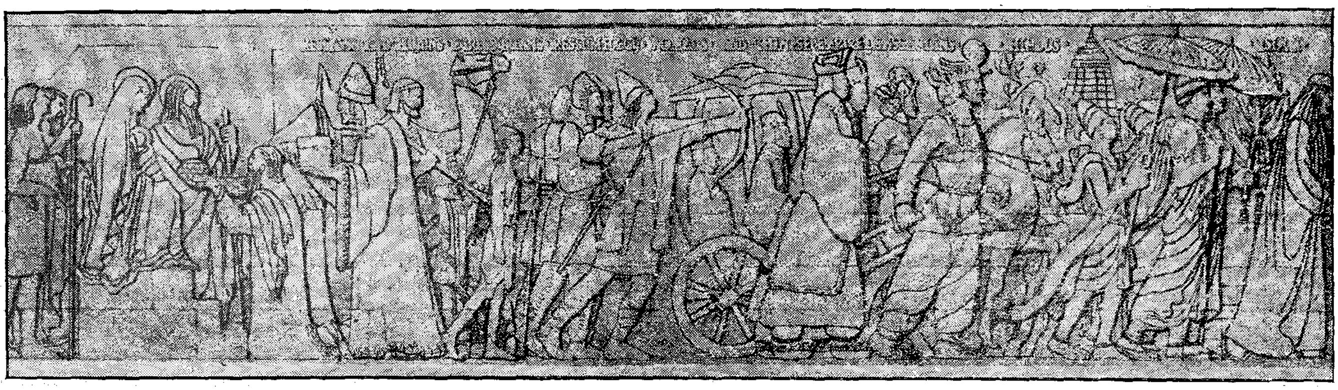
The architect of the entire memorial is H. Van Buren Magonigle, who is a born New Yorker, tho his grandfather came from Greenock-on-Clyde, Scotland. He has been president of the Architectural League. Other hands are:

"Robert Aitken, whose birthplace is on the Pacific coast, is responsible for the colossal winged guardians aloft on the shaft. Magonigle himself did the sphinxes, with simple planes and wings folded forward. Jules Guerin, a native Missourian, who has gone afield a bit since that nativity, has done for the interior of one of the flanking buildings a mural which presents against a vision of the Allies in arms the tribute of the living to the dead. D. Putnam Brinley, who belongs to New York and New England, has done decorative maps for the same building. Thus East and West come together to build the memorial, as East and West come together to make the pageant of history a stage of which the memorial commemorates.

"The proposed design for the frieze is the work of Edith Magonigle, an artist of so much consideration that she has been president of the National Association of Woman Painters and Sculptors, but who has not up to now undertaken a work of sculpture on a large scale. Indeed, very few sculptors alive have done 133 yards of figures on one order. The historical idea of the frieze, reaching back into all the past that we are heir to, instead of seizing on some such local theme as the covered wagon route on which Kansas City was a way-station, is Mrs. Magonigle's idea.

"The idea so fired her imagination that she spent four years accumulating exact data on the historical backgrounds from which her figures are taken, in weighing the artistic and cultural values of the figures from each national area and period of these backgrounds, and in selecting out of the mass of figures those most effective for telling her story and composing the decoration as such. Tho actual figures have not been copied, the types follow closely the originals. . . .

"Mrs. Magonigle is an acknowledged pupil of her husband, who has pretensions as sculptor as well as architect. Before her marriage she was Edith Marion Day. Magonigle, whose grandmother was a cousin of President Martin Van Buren, and whose mother, Katherine Devlin, was a sister of the Mary Devlin who married Edwin Booth, was a boy in New York in the days of the famous Booth Theater, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, of which his father was manager. The son began his professional career in the offices of Calvert Vaux, who was the associate of Frederick Law Olmsted in planning Central Park. Afterward he worked with Stanford White, and almost his first job with that arbiter elegantiarum was the immediate supervision of the work of remodeling the house in Gramercy Park which is now the Players' Club. The Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, is also his work."



Copyright by Edith Magonigle

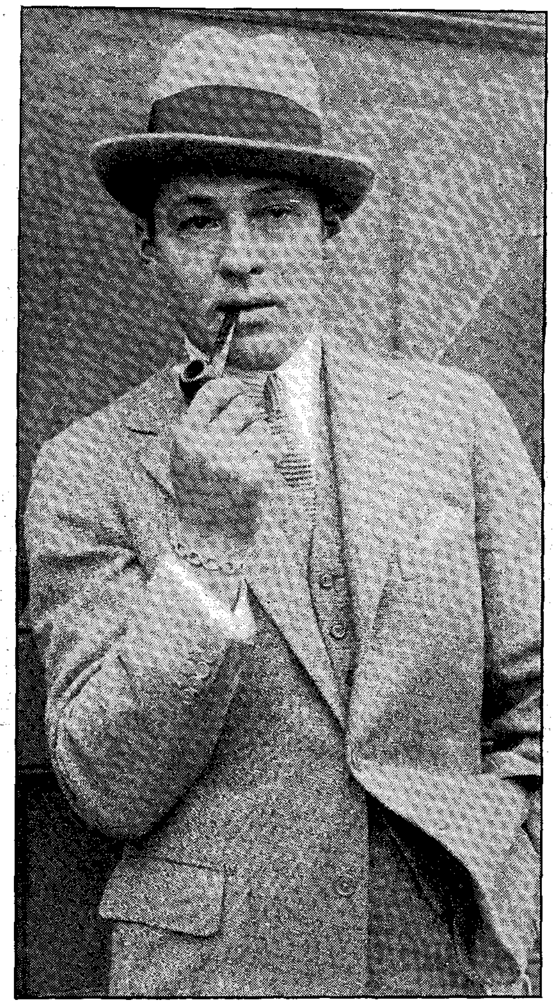
MARCH PAST OF THE STORIED EAST

Figures here symbolize peoples of the earth from the time of Christ to that of Mahomet, forming part of the frieze of the Kansas City memorial.

VALENTINO

A STARTLING CONTRAST in the fame men acquire in their lifetime is shown in the death occurring within twenty-four hours of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard and Rudolph Valentino, the hero of the screen. Spread across the front page of New York evening papers was the announcement of the death of the screen idol, and somewhere buried in their folds one read of Dr. Eliot. Newspapers bid first for the attention of the greatest number, and there was no question about the actor's predominance. Also the death of youth brings a sting that can not be associated with age. Romance, says an anonymous writer to the New York *World*, "is the only thing really worth big headlines, and Rudolph Valentino spelt romance." It is not America alone that has felt the loss of Valentino. English and French papers have devoted only a little less space to accounts of him. The disparity of fame strikes the London *Evening News*, and calls out this comment:

"It is certain that there is a crowd of men and women in Europe who knew nothing of Eliot, and one may guess that among millions in his own country he had no great renown. But Rudolph Valentino—there is a name to fill the swelling trump of fame! You may say to-morrow he'll be forgotten, that such fame does not endure. But to-morrow even Eliot will be remembered by few."



RUDOLPH VALENTINO SPELT ROMANCE

He was to the thousands the romance they never knew.

The London *Evening Standard* remarks that "the touch of scornful patronage with which superior people refer to idols like Valentino is understandable, but philosophically unjustified," and *The Daily Express* declares that he was "a great artist who mastered more than any of his contemporaries the genius that lies in simplicity and restraint." Matching this is much comment on this side, notably that in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

"A man who has given his life to the work of diverting and recreating the many has not lived uselessly. Rudolph Valentino, whose sudden and untimely death has dismayed thousands in all ranks and walks of American life, brought much happiness to us from beyond the Atlantic. He came a very young man with no definite purpose, and he found his work waiting for him. His career has been as romantic as that of any hero he has depicted.

"To Valentino belongs the dubious honor of having introduced a new word which promises to be permanent in the American vocabulary. Valentino was 'the' sheik, the original one, the prototype of all the brood of to-day. But it was not his fault that his excellent portrayal of a picturesque chieftain of the desert has been rewarded with this enduring monument. Valentino's work in this picture, as in all the other pictures, which have followed, was that of an able and conscientious artist.

"Extreme handsomeness may be no great masculine asset, but as long as a man possesses striking good looks and a satisfactory amount of intelligence there is no reason why he should not turn the combination to special advantage. Valentino did this, and earned a merited popularity. He made the most of his gifts; and, in the process, brought pleasure to the great American commonalty. He will long be remembered as one of the deservedly successful leaders of his profession."

Perhaps never before has comment on the people of the screen cut below the surface of tinsel and light as in the regretful words over the untimely ending of this brilliant star. We read in the Newark *News:*

"Rudolph Valentino, born Rodolph Guglielmi, made a sudden success as a motion-picture actor, and tried earnestly to maintain a high standard. He was the victim of shoddy publicity, and tried his best to overcome its malign influence. He should not be blamed if his head was somewhat turned by his meteoric career. Fundamentally he was just a young Italian with a better educational background than most of his peers, who worked hard to justify the adulation he gained overnight.

"So he dies while curious crowds throng the streets before the hospital, and his last breath is drawn within a circle of hired men and women attendants, without one relative at his bedside—perhaps without a single man or woman who loved him solely for himself.

"Such as Valentino and his male and female associates in the upper ranks of the screen world live such extraordinary lives that rules governing normal careers in business and the professions do not apply. Youth and beauty coupled with unimagined incomes set them apart in fairy groves comparable only with dreams of delight. It is no wonder they do extraordinary things and suffer extraordinary psychic reactions.

"But death takes no account of such things. Before him the gilt and tinsel of what is summed up in Hollywood step back into their proper place. Another sheik stands ready to endure the glare of the superlights, and 'Rudy' but joins the myriads who stand equal beneath that light which makes the feeble concentrations of electricity a rushlight smoking in a drafty cave."

Readers of the New York *World* and other papers complain because the newspapers devoted more space to the death of Valentino than to the death of Dr. Eliot—and Heywood Broun uses his column for reply:

"Dr. Eliot is likely to be remembered among the great men of his day, while the fame of Valentino was a passing thing. And these readers seem to feel that the measure of space represents the editor's estimate of the comparative importance of the two men. This, of course, is fallacious. None of the metropolitan editors has risked a guess as to the verdict of posterity.

"An editor is not a historian who seeks to put happenings into their proper perspective. If the great preoccupation of the public with Valentino is a thing to evaporate in a short time, that is all the more reason why it becomes news to-day. The editor, as I understand it, sits at that familiar spot—a given point—and watches the parade pass by. The divisions which have marched beyond the reviewing stand are not his business any longer, nor is it his function to peer far up the street where new ones are in process of formation. His scope is more limited. The editor, like a well-known character in American literature, follows his nose.

"It is well to remember also that the story of Valentino's death is not concerned alone with the individual in question but with the reaction of the public to this event. When thousands stand in the rain for hours seeking a chance to pass the dead man's bier, that is news beyond any question. It does not matter that many of the people in the line were morbid curiosity-seekers. The precise extent of morbidity is also a proper subject of journalistic concern.

"I rather think that some of the reports have been too severe in judging the motives of the crowd. I saw the long lines at a distance in the dripping rain, and it is my belief that if it had been possible for a reporter to look into the hearts of all who waited there he would have found in many who trudged the slow march through the doors a profound emotion. Valentino had become that priceless thing—a symbol. It was not so much a motion-picture actor who lay dead as Pan or Apollo whom they are to bury from Campbell's funeral parlors. He was to the thousands the romance which they never knew. He was Prince Charming and came from the other side of the moon. For those who have no access to music Valentino was the violins of 'Tannhäuser.' And many who have never read Shelley had seen 'The Sheik.'

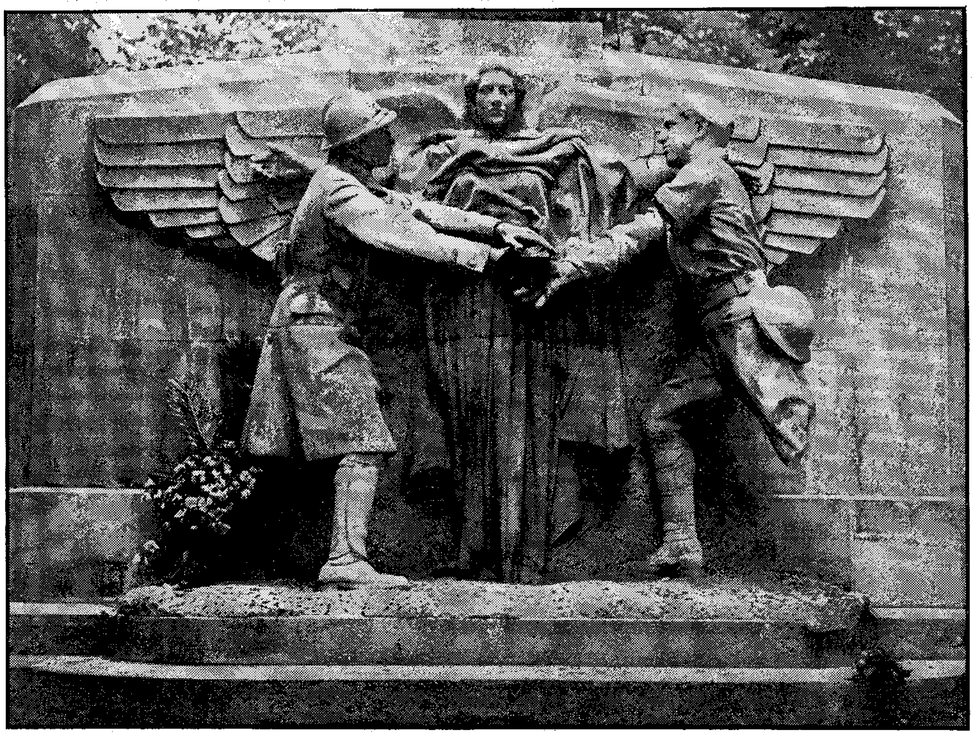
"And if a symbol of romance in the lives of many millions fades, that is a not undignified matter of newspaper interest. Dr. Eliot was also a symbol, to be sure. He typified high thought and the sharp edge of intellect. Such things are more enduring. Romance is of faster flight. It is a long sleep to which Valentino has gone, and very soon the thousands will have another symbol to take his place. It seems to me a little cruel to deny to the dead actor his last full measure of press clippings."

One interesting contribution on the subject of "film transfiguration" comes from Germany, and is quoted in the New York *Sun*. Mrs. F. G. Reiss, Germany's best-known theatrical photographer, has a gallery which includes all stage people of importance. On the present subject she comments:

> "Rudolph Valentino, the world's most beautiful man, became beautiful only because he possest a 'film face.' In life his bold, tender, slightly worn features were those of the average good-looking Italian. But on the screen Valentino possest those rare physiognomical qualities which transformed him into an Apollo Belvedere. The movies may wait long before another such striking case arises."

PARIS VANDALISM—Something more than American feelings have been injured in the recent outbreaks against foreign tourists in Paris. Irreparable damage has been done to the monument that is supposed to commemorate our mutual good-will, standing on the Place des Etats Unis, and supporting a figure of the late American poet, Alan Seeger. The vandal is not French, but a Russian whose name is given as Jarovenko, who is thought to be mentally unbalanced, tho he gave his reason for the act as "a peaceful demonstration against the Americans." In the London *Daily Mail* we read this report:

> "The monument to the American war volunteers on the Place des Etats Unis has been damaged beyond repair by a Russian refugee.
>
> "Policemen early this morning [July 28] saw a man striking with a blacksmith's hammer the bas-relief consisting of an American and a French soldier gripping hands, which forms the lower part of the monument. The man had broken the left leg and left arm of the American soldier before the police arrested him.
>
> "The man said he wished to make a demonstration against the United States, which, by refusing credit to France, would provoke an economic crisis from which all workers, and foreign workers in particular, would suffer."



P. & A. photograph

MUTILATED LONG AFTER THE WAR

The figure on the reader's right shows the American soldier after a Parisianized Russian had signalized his protest against debt collection.

A JAPANESE INTERPRETER

THE BLUFF ON THE PALISADES of the Hudson, depicted on our front cover this week, is a rocky projection near Coytesville, N. J., a short distance north of the site of Fort Lee. Mr. Yoshio Markino, the Japanese artist who has interpreted so many parts of the Western world painted this. After the capture of Fort Washington by the British, November 16, 1776, the British Army crossed the Hudson north of this point and marched past it along the top of the Palisades, capturing Fort Lee. The left wing of the British line deployed in a northwesterly and southeasterly line to the north of the Fort, bringing their left wing at a point almost exactly opposite the scene of our cover picture. The drama enacted on this site may be better appreciated by a citation from John Fiske's "American Revolution":

> "On the sixteenth (Nov. 1776), after a sharp struggle, in which the Americans fought with desperate gallantry, tho they were outnumbered more than five to one, the works were carried, and the whole garrison was captured. The victory cost the British more than 500 men in killed and wounded. The Americans fighting behind this works lost but 150; but they surrendered 3,000 of the best troops in their half-trained Army, together with an immense quantity of artillery and small arms. It was not in General Howe's kindly nature to carry out his savage threat of the day before; but some of the Hessians, maddened with the stubborn resistance they had encountered, began murdering their prisoners in cold blood, until they were sharply called to order. From Fort Lee on the opposite bank of the river, Washington surveyed this woful surrender with his usual iron composure; but when it came to seeing his brave men thrown down and stabbed to death by the Hessian bayonets, his overwrought heart could bear it no longer, and he cried and sobbed like a child."

Of the village behind Fort Lee, Mr. Markino writes: "I faintly remember, as a dream, that our New York friend, Miss Newman, guiding us there, told us that coyotes used to come from the north down to there, and that was why it was called 'Coytesville.' I have asked several of our Boston friends. They all said, 'Such things you should ask the New Yorkers. We Bostonians don't know.'"

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

FILMING THE "LIGHT OF ASIA"

"I ASSUMED THE ROLE OF BUDDHA," says Himansu Rai, adding, "I approached the task with great reluctance. At times I felt almost guilty." Mr. Rai is a pioneer in Indian film-making, and the first to put the story of Gotama Buddha on the screen in India. "In choosing locations, we wanted to make our film as truthful a record as possible," he tells us, and recalls a scene at one of the ancient temples, where a group of pilgrims had stopt to watch the actors: "With tears rolling down her cheeks, a woman exclaimed with humble fervency, 'Chaitanya himself was once here!' For her our acting was reality." Also he recalls "the eventful morning in the royal arena at Jaipur, where many a Rajput ruler has been entertained by brilliant displays of physical prowess. For our tournament sequence, in which Gotama wins the hand of Gopa by coming out victorious in the tests, what could be more characteristic of old India than this arena?" Niranjan Pal wrote the scenario, "adapting his material to create the illusion of dramatic reality just as a playwright does in making use of historical characters." Describing the film in *Asia*, Mr. Rai continues:

Photographs by courtesy of *ASIA* Magazine

BUDDHA ON THE SILVER SCREEN

The founder of Buddhism, impersonated by Himansu Rai, is here shown as he begins to make known his message to the world.

"Near the end of the sixth century B. C., so runs the sequence of events that Pal used in developing his story, lives the childless King Suddhodana, of the Sakiya clan, in Kapilavastu, at the foot of the mountains of Nepal. Fearing a revolution among his subject princes unless there is an heir to his line, he obeys the old and holy custom of having a child of the people, selected by the state elephant. But just as the mighty trunk of the elephant picks up a boy in the street, the Queen, Maha Maya, sends word to her husband that he is to have a son. Without command from any one, the elephant puts the child down again. Later, in the beautiful garden of Lumbini, under a fragrant shower of blossoms, the Prince, Gotama, is born. The mother dies. And eighteen years pass."

When he first goes hunting, Gotama sees a gazelle killed by a hunting *chita*, and is overcome with grief and horror. Another day "his sensitive soul shrinks again as he sees his cousin Devadatta shoot a bird on the wing." Then—

"The King has a prophetic dream, and Asita, the seer, interprets it: the son, shaken by the anguish of the world, will renounce his splendor and go forth as a beggar to save humanity. The King grows alarmed; he wants his son to know only joy—never even to see old age, sickness, death and poverty. Love, it is thought, will divert him. Of the maidens in Kapilavastu, only the most beautiful, Yasodhara, called Gopa in the film, is also endowed with all the virtues desirable in a wife. Gotama meets successfully the tests in the tournament arranged by her father, and so wins her hand. The wedding is of unsurpassed magnificence.

"Happily they live in their secluded, fairylike palace. In the gardens the flowers are removed before they wither, so that Prince Gotama may not learn that life is transitory. But his soul is stirred by searching doubts, and he ventures forth into the city. He comes upon a decrepit man, a sick man, a corpse, an ascetic. Of his faithful attendant, Chandaka, he asks the meaning. The meaning? Old age, sickness, death and poverty. These are the four tokens."

Gotama now realizes "that he must go out into a world of suffering and struggle." Meanwhile—

"King Suddhodana sets guards at all the exits from the palace grounds. But there comes a night when Gotama bids his beautiful wife farewell while she is sleeping, and steals out past a watchman overcome by weariness. The faithful Chandaka is waiting with Gotama's favorite white horse, Kanthaka. They ride away, and later Chandaka is dismissed and sent back with the horse, Gotama's princely jewels, and messages for Gopa and the King.

"Gotama exchanges his robes for a beggar's tatters. Overwhelmed by the agony that desire brings, he practises asceticism until persuaded that it is not the path leading to perfect wisdom. Under the bo-tree he meditates on the mystery and meaning of life. And there he attains absolute enlightenment—Buddahood. For the rest of his life he has only one aim—to give the truth, as he sees it, to the world. Gopa, never ceasing in her quest, finds him at last and joins him. And the message spreads until it dawns for all the East—the Light of Asia."

Mr. Rai was "still a student of law in the Middle Temple and in the University of London" when he first "began to think seriously of working for a revival of the long-neglected dramatic traditions of India," and he had not then considered using the cinema. That idea occurred to him after he had returned home and organized the Indian players. One day came an invitation asking them "to play for special audiences in France, Italy and Egypt," and they were confronted by the problem of language. "It was then that I suddenly recognized the value of the cinema," he says, "since the problem of language is entirely eliminated on the screen." But "pioneering is always beset with difficulties," and Mr. Rai tells us:

"When I approached the financiers of India and asked them to give us support, they looked at me in amazement. I talked the language of the film, one of the most important industries in America, but I was speaking a language they did not understand. 'Why should we spend money to create only a shadow?' they asked. Steel, gold, sugar—why not some tangible asset instead?"

Before beginning to make his film, he "worked for two years to enlist the support of the Government of India, of the Maharajas of the different States, of the guardian priests of the old temples," for "there were many prejudices to overcome." Indeed, he confesses having had to overcome many prejudices of his own.

AN INVESTMENT FOR THE FARMERS

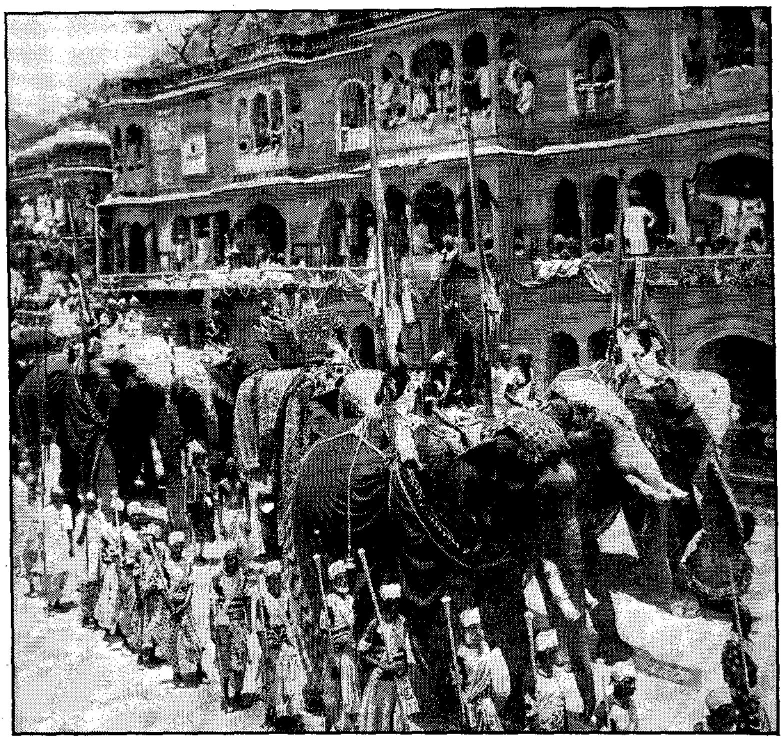
IT IS AN OFT-REPEATED TRUISM that the material prosperity of the country depends on the prosperity of the farmer. It is no less true, it is pointed out, that the spiritual welfare of the nation is dependent on the continued cultivation of idealism on the farm. The fact is strest by *The Christian World* (Reformed Church), which makes an editorial appeal both to the farmer and the country pastor to realize how strategically important it is, not only for the country community but also for the nation at large, that the country church should not be permitted to suffer any backward step. It especially emphasizes the indispensable part which the country church has always played in the life of the nation, giving spiritual tone and high ideal to the constant stream of virile young people who go from the farms into the cities. This religious weekly goes on to say:

"We are too one-sided when we think of country life as furnishing only the nation's food supply. Where country life is what it should be, it supplies intangible values to the nation. The country is less radical than the town. Wrapt up in this conservatism of the country is apt to be its conservation of moral ideals. Why, for instance, do we say that the country is dry and the city wet, comparatively speaking? We still get a disproportionate number of ministers from country churches. The country has in the past been a reservoir upon which the nation could draw for its renewal. What Sodoms our cities might become without new blood from the country! . . .

"The Church is being underestimated, we fear, by the farmers themselves as a means of spiritual recreation. We know of too many farmers who have come up in what they pay for everything —except in what they pay for church purposes. We know that the Church can be made a veritable magnet in a countryside. We need a revival in country churches. The farmer who in this respect will honor the Lord with his substance, will (we believe) be honored of the Lord.

"Money alone will not change the status of the country church. A lot of thought must be invested—by the denomination's rural church life department, by synods and classes, by pastors and congregations. Much study must not too quickly become a weariness to the flesh. There is usually a solution to our problems if we let our brains and hearts sweat toward their solution.

"We hope, among other things hoped for, that ministers trained on the farm will have a larger desire to go back into farm communities and invest themselves to make the farm become the backbone of our nation."



BUDDHA'S WEDDING PROCESSION

To produce this scene in the film version of the "Light of Asia," a deserted city near Jaipur in Rajputana was temporarily peopled with five thousand inhabitants and hundreds of horses, camels and elephants. Jewels and trappings were lent for the occasion by friendly maharajas.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S FIRST PARISH

"THIS 'ERE OXFORD 'OUSE is a kind of bloomin' 'otel," said 'Arry and 'Arriet when that famous social settlement in East London was first opened. "Mr. Ingram, wot's the 'ead of it, must make a fine fing out of it." As Bishop of London, he now "lives in a palace with a salary of $50,000 a year," we are told, but as head of the "bloomin' 'otel," he received only "a wage of £3 a week," and the story of his East London venture is revived by his visit to Canada. To the poor of East London, back in 1889, it was a most incomprehensible venture, and a considerable time elapsed before "the residents of side streets and the public-house loafers in general" came to understand that "the new community of students from Oxford" were "supporting themselves while they learned to help men like themselves." Even then the neighborhood was suspicious of Mr. Ingram. "Cute comments were made as to his business there. 'Who is 'e?' 'Wot's 'is little game?' ''Ead of Oxford 'Ouse, is 'e?' 'Well, wot's Oxford 'Ouse?' 'Wot's Oxford 'Ouse to do with we?' 'P'r'aps he's goin' to stand for Parliament an' tryin' to get at us like this.' Some even thought, 'He's out to write a book about us.'" So, as *The Canadian Churchman* remarks, "the walls were up against him." They "would need scaling," and—

"He knew that the weak spot in the walls would be the children, especially the boys—those young hooligans who made the streets resound with their noise by day and by night.

"The first skirmish with these was effected by the formation of clubs. It was clear that unless some place was found as a rallying spot for them that they could only be expected to gather as they did. Unless some reasonable and attractive means was found for them of spending their time, it was only reasonable to expect them to misspend it. So Oxford House became the center of many boys' clubs, and the Head saw to it that he was one with them all when the lads did come. He knew that he must approach them on their own level, if at all; so to the rough-and-ready lovers of fighting he offered the inducement of boxing, and the fish rose to the bait. He joined them at it himself and put on the gloves with them.

"It did not take long for the news to spread. Suspicion naturally lurked in their minds; but when they found that here there were provided opportunities for them to be themselves, in a far better way than they could manage by themselves, and out of the way of the disturbance of 'the copper,' whom they regarded as their enemy, they began to flock in and stay in. That was the opportunity of comradeship, and Winnington Ingram used it to the full."

His next problem was to reach the men—a difficult matter, as "they were out early in the morning, and at any rate during that period of labor development they were rarely at home until seven o'clock in the evening, and never stayed there! Out they went to their 'favoright' pub, where they met their pals, and spent their evenings and their money, either loafing inside or outside." Accordingly, "the only thing to do was to drop all self-consciousness, and saunter up and down the street, at the corners of which so many of them loitered, or linger outside the public-houses, and drift into conversation with them. London men love men with a gift-of-gab, men who sense the right thing to say," and "this Winnington Ingram had in a large degree. Down came the barrier of strangeness, and so the first step was taken." But—

> "Having managed to become on speaking terms with the men, there was yet to be broken down the working man's inveterate distrust of the parson. They regard him as a 'chap who 'as an easy job.' If he visits their homes in their absence, he is known as 'a cove who goes to see my missus.' It takes much time and patience before they can be convinced that a man has come among them to seek their good, and is making nothing out of it himself.
>
> "Presently, however, there filtered into their prejudiced minds the gossip they heard from their boys about Mr. Ingram. Facts are stubborn things, and when they saw these lads who had been their chief anxiety dropping their loafing ways and hooligan habits, as they came under the influence of the Webbe Institute and the Repton Club—both connected with Oxford House; when they heard them speak of the parson as one who not only taught them to box, but boxed with them, played games with them night after night: and, whenever opportunity offered, football and cricket; when they saw him with their own eyes, coaching their lads in the art of rowing on the River Lea; or even joining with them in their crude attempts at playing 'harriers,' then the conviction forced itself upon them that here was no ordinary parson.
>
> "Little by little he got to know them personally: a few in this street, a few in that. This man's girl was in one of his Clubs; that man's boy was in another. The 'common ground' had been found at last!
>
> "When the 'common ground' had been discovered, and the men had been reached, the next thing was to hold them. This had to be done by the establishment of Working Men's Clubs.
>
> "Winnington Ingram was of opinion that 'club life is more than merely jolly. Clubs are the homes of friendship. They think like this: "There is 'Old Tom' with whom I have a chat every night, or Jack who gives me points at billiards or bagatelle." A big club is like a big public school!'
>
> "So he established clubs for men, and with the aid of bagatelle, billiards, a reading-room, debates, lectures, concerts, dramatic performances, and non-intoxicating refreshments, he tried to get and keep a hold of the men."

However, Mr. Ingram was not satisfied with the results of mere social work. "Religion," he said, "is the only thing that does any good." But how was he to attract men to his Sunday services? He did it by announcing subjects "such as even the most flippant commonly discust among themselves. That drew them, and once they were there they found another real attraction in the fact that immediately after the address he threw the meeting open to free discussion. The meetings grew in size. The day after, the things which had been said were repeated and canvassed in many a workshop. For many years he carried on these services, and that he did not shirk the great issues which were raised is clear from the varied natures of the questions." Here were some of them:

> "Will you kindly define God? What is the soul? Do you think of heaven as a place or a condition of mind? Why did our Lord come to this little planet to be crucified? How could a good God have created a bad devil? Why did God go on creating when the first man and woman proved such a failure? Is everything predestined; if so, how can we help ourselves? Or shall we be separated? Who was Cain's wife? Do you believe that Balaam's ass really spoke? Can you really credit that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still? Is it practicable to take no thought for the morrow, as the Bible tells us? Has not a man a right if he has, say, a shilling he can afford to spend upon amusement, to find his amusement in risking it on a bet?"

It was a more difficult matter to get the men interested in lectures during the week. "When we started Oxford House," says Bishop Ingram, "East London did not want to be enlightened at all. Mr. Fisher, one of the most brilliant of young Oxford men from New College came to help us. At his first meeting there was no audience when the lecture began, so we went into the Lecture Hall and banged the chairs about for a quarter of an hour, to make the club men outside think there was something going on. Mr. Fisher, meanwhile, was lecturing to no one. After a quarter of an hour one man came in, then another came, and then another, and that is the way the thing began." The head of Oxford House was made Bishop of Stepney in 1895. Twenty-five years ago, he became Bishop of London, and *The Canadian Churchman* remarks that, altho $50,000 a year looks like a big salary, "the Bishop has repeatedly told the people in England that the expense of maintaining the palace eats up all his salary and makes him poor."

A COMBINE FOR CHARITY

FOURTEEN MILLIONAIRES COMBINING, not to get, but to spend, is unusual, and *The Christian Science Monitor*, which tells us something about it, is frankly astonished at this new stroke of business. The surprizing thing about this "combine" is that the $100,000,000 represented in it is not to be spent for the pleasure of the organizers but for the benefit of the public. Recently, we are told, fourteen of the wealthiest men in San Francisco foregathered and decided upon a cooperative plan of expenditure for others' welfare. "It surely must be acknowledged," says *The Monitor*, "that this represents a significant and surprizing move at the present time, which is so marked by financial aggrandizement, and in the nation that has given not a little ground for the fear that it was going swiftly along the road of pleasure-seeking selfishness." As *The Monitor* tells the story:

> "The call for the first meeting of the 'combine' was issued by Charles W. Merrill, metallurgical engineer; William H. Crocker, banker; Mortimer Fleischhacker, banker and member of the board of regents of the University of California; Paul Shoup, railroad executive and member of the board of trustees of Stanford University, and Clay Miller, merchant and former president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The general object in view is the giving of the surplus wealth of the city's richer families for the future benefit of the whole community. Each of the members of the new organization will make specific gifts for charitable, educational and other purposes, and a self-perpetuating board of trustees will be formed to handle bequests by members.
>
> "The fourteen millionaires who met in answer to the first call appointed Mr. Merrill chairman, with instructions to make a careful study of the Rockefeller and Russell Sage foundations and all other leading community funds operating in American cities. Details of the organization will be perfected at a meeting in October.
>
> "The plan is evidently a remarkable outgrowth of a tendency observable recently among individual Americans of great wealth not to leave large sums of money in their wills for unselfish purposes but to make the donations during their lifetime in order both to enjoy the high pleasure of doing good and to employ the business ability by which the funds were accumulated, in supervising the ways in which the wealth they could not use for themselves or their families, should be wisely distributed. There have been several conspicuous examples of this lately. The practise illustrates the growth among wealthy Americans of a consciousness that great riches beyond a certain limit can not buy added personal benefit or enjoyment for those who possess them, but that all who have been enabled to accumulate huge fortunes are in a very real sense simply trustees of those vast sums and that much of them should be devoted to the general welfare.
>
> "The San Francisco millionaires by their projected community foundation have seized on this tendency displayed by individuals, and are applying to it for the public welfare the immense benefits of American cooperative, efficiently organized business effort. By this means, they will increase greatly the good that will accrue to the community from wise use of their accumulated wealth and will perform a valuable service toward correcting the mistaken notion that great fortunes are in themselves a public danger."

How much would it cost you to make vegetable soup like this!

Think of all the marketing you would have to do in selecting FIFTEEN DIFFERENT VEGETABLES of splendid quality! All of them are blended in Campbell's Vegetable Soup.

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It's hard to calculate how much it would cost you in time, effort and money to make such a vegetable soup as Campbell's. But you know it would be an expensive dish for you in every way.

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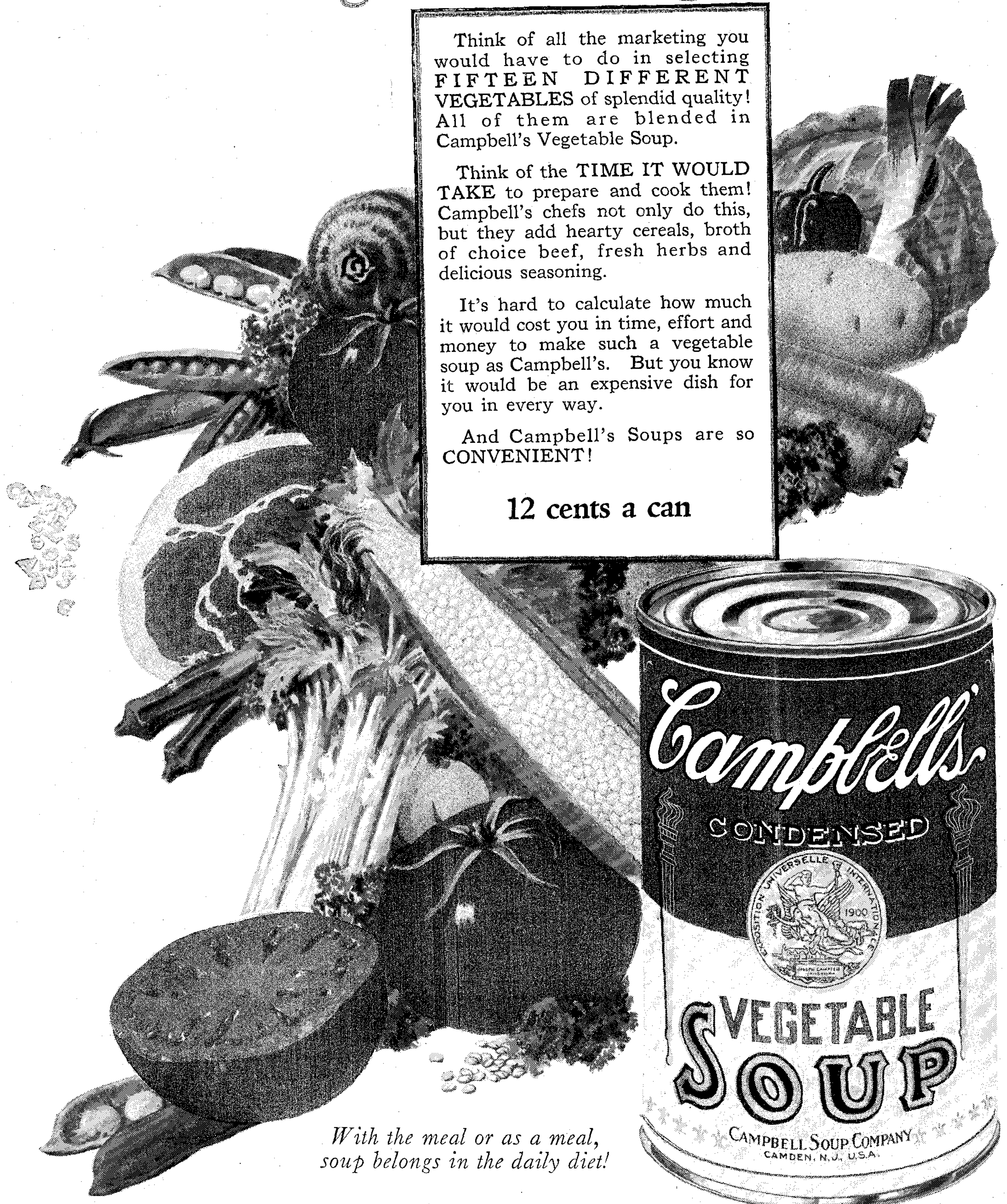
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With the meal or as a meal, soup belongs in the daily diet!

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LUNCHEON DINNER SUPPER

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

BEFORE the vogue of psychoanalysis it would be hard to find this sort of introspection in poetry. It is in *Harper's Magazine:*

THE TAINT

By Robert Graves

Being born of a dishonest mother
Who knew one thing and thought the other,
A father too whose golden touch
Was "think small, please all, compass much,"
I am hard put to it to unwind
The early swaddlings of my mind.

Agree, it is better to confess
The occasion of my rottenness
Than in a desperation try
To cloak, dismiss, or justify
The inward taint: of which I knew
Not much until I came to you
And saw it then, furred on the bone,
With as much horror as your own.

You were born clean; and for the sake
Of your strict eyes I undertake
(If such disunion be allowed
To speak a sentence, to go proud
Among the miseries of to-day)
No more to let mere sweetness weigh
As counterbalance in my mind
To being rotten-boned and blind,
Nor to leave honesty and love
In both only for you to prove.

A bit of human nature truthfully and humorously observed, in *Munsey's:*

THE GROUCHY OLD-TIMER

By Harry Kemp

"This 'll be my last round-up," the young cowboy said,
"For I'm plumb sick o' makin' the hard ground my bed!"
But the boys, they just laughed, though Bill swore he was sick
O' hard ridin' an' livin'—they knowed he would stick—
An' he did, one year more—when he snorts out again,
"The Range an' the Open—though I grants it makes men—
It's a fine thing to think of, when you're far away,
Or for writers to put in a story or play,
But here's where I quit, for I'm goin' back East,
Where a feller don't have to ride all night, at least,
Round a herd o' fool longhorns allus ready to run:
If a cowboy stops singin' the stampede's begun,
When a missteppin' horse an' a prairie dog hole
Presents to his Maker said cow-puncher's soul!"
Yet, in spite of his words an' his vows that he'd change
His manner o' livin', Bill stuck to the range—
It was so every fall when the round-up was done:
It was thus that he vowed: "I'm a son-of-a-gun
If I don't chuck this job an' go back to the East
Where a man has a few creature comforts, at least—
With no rattlesnakes strikin', no wild broncs that buck!"
But, did Bill ever chuck it? He did not—he stuck,
Though years on years passed an' he never stopped fussin'
Till he grew quite a character just fer his cussin'—
For though bacon an' beans warn't his speshul delight,
That Old Humbug loved even ridin' all night,
Loved the round-ups, the plains, an' the great, watchin' sky;
You could see his eyes shine as them steers trotted by—
An' he stuck till his hair an' his whiskers was gray
An' the West was fenced off an' the Range passed away!

Miss Ruthenburg, who has a group of poems in *Poetry* (Chicago), is attached to the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

LEGACY

By Grace H. Ruthenburg

No, I have nothing of you—not your name,
Your books or prints
(Your sisters wanted these);
Only the memory of how you came,
A nimbus round you, through the apple-trees
Oh, long, long since.

Not even your dear writing, scrunched and small,
Because your letters were so slim and few;
Nor your umbrella soppy in the hall,
Nor pipe we bought the day you made the crew.

And yet—I have the deathless things of you:
Your tilted head, as if you wore a plume,
Your laughter, quizzical as pansy bloom;
And I shall never see the heat-clouds form
Without remembering how you loved storm. . . .

Real things are over, and I would not smirch
Death's clear white walls of pain
With some foul-smelling smoky actual torch.

You left your tennis shoes here last October.
I found them Tuesday underneath the porch
And buried even them, all wet and sober.

Their sight could only desolate and scorch
A place grown cool again.

ON A STEM

By Grace H. Ruthenburg

A friendship is a fragile thing—
As frail as berries on a stem,
As frail as snowflakes on a bough
When the wind goes over them.

A friendship is a lovely thing,
But I would rather see it crash
Bravely down in autumn wind
Than whiten to an ash.

Two volumes from the press of Harold Vinal (New York) bring us some interesting verse. One, called "Voodoo" from its initial poem, has these rather Theocritean lines:

PLOWING

By Annice Calland

Glitter of steely plowshares
Cutting brown loam into furrows,
Turning under the dead beauty
Of a forgotten spring.

Patient, even furrows,
Looking to the wind for gusto,
To the sun for hope and vigor,
To the rain and dew for life.

Listen! hear the singing
Of the south wind in white birches;
The mating song of the redstart;
The sudden rain!

Hear the concurrent chorus
Of melodious earth-voices,
The brown loam, the humous,
The seed, the fruit!

And like an echo clearly
I hear through song and laughter
Arias of other springs—

The deep-toned four-four music
Of blossom and death and dust,
The rhythmic four-four music
Of old years.

The other Vinal volume is called "Scarabaeus." Its author shows us we need not go far afield for—

ADVENTURE

By Elizabeth Shaw Montgomery

I walked on the highroad looking for Adventure,
I wore a green coat and a cock's feather gay;
How could I tell who might come a-riding
Or who might be asking to go my way?

I sang on the highroad, the air was sweet with roses,
The red-winged blackbirds called o'er the moor;
But where was Adventure, why did he tarry,
Was my day fading with its gold allure?

Weary and bedraggled I came home at nightfall;
"Life is a tiresome thing!" was my wailing cry . . .
When there sat Adventure, with a world of heaven
Within his hands, and in his heart the laughter of the sky.

An anthology of poems on the following theme would furnish us a large grist, but not many are shot through with the humor of this one in *The Atlantic Monthly:*

ABSENCE

By Humbert Wolfe

How should not absence from thy presence change me,
since in thy presence all my future is,
and in my absence all that does estrange me
from that, and binds me to past miseries.
I, like a shadow, when the lighted candle
is snuffed, into a little pool of black
shrink in a second, but if you rekindle
your flame, then on the instant I am back.

O my bright candle! since it is your virtue
and use to shine, and set your shadow moving,
shine! well assured that naught in him can hurt you,
and least his small and ghostly way of loving.
Ghosts with God's word are laid, but mine with less
Who only needs for that a woman's 'Yes.'

If absence can bear yet another song, here is one in *Munsey's*, with Mr. Le Gallienne's authentic touch:

THE SONG OF THE RIVER

By Richard Le Gallienne

The river's song was sad before,
But hope was in its sorrow:
There seemed a note in it that said
You might come back to-morrow.

But now to-day as I go by,
It has no note to cheer me;
Its song must be all sadness now,
Till you again are near me.

We doubt if any historical figure answers the description, but as a composite photograph, it will serve. In the New York *Herald Tribune:*

ELIZABETHAN GENTLEMAN

By Gladys Oaks

Eight men in one and every man a knave
And every man a saint. Swiftest in fight
With legs as well as sword. A drunkard brave
Who could outlast the best. A silken knight.
A lover quick as spring. A beau to shine
At court or brothel. And a pirate able.
A poet with new worlds in every line.
A guest who finds a feast at every table.

Bringing high dreams from swilling. Leaving church
Alight with satire. Leaving hallowed prayer
From giggling harlots. Needing not to search
For rich adventures . . . waiting . . . everywhere.
Looking unshocked at life. Finding it good.
Hard as itself—living it as he would.

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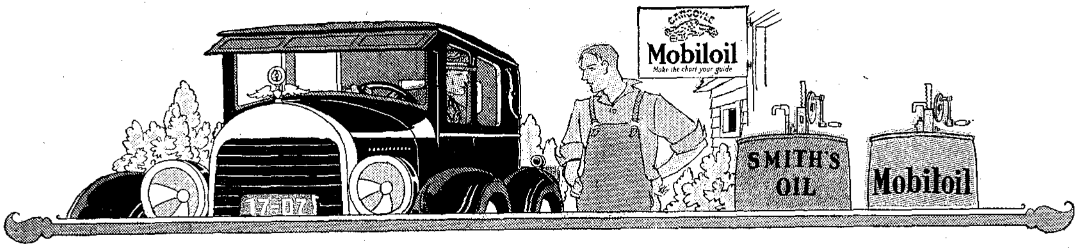
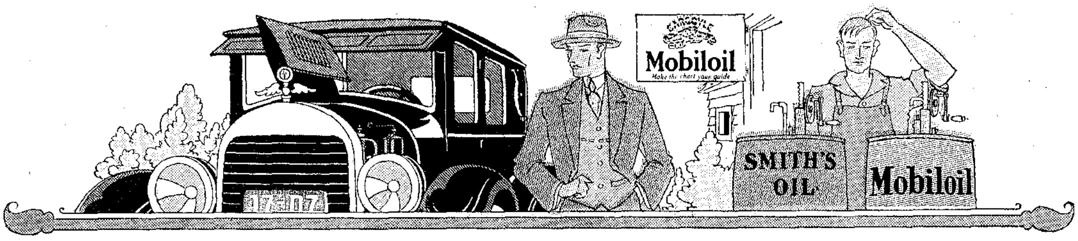


He may carry a cheaper oil, too. You may get it if you ask merely for "a quart of oil."



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3 out of every 4 motorists who buy oil by name ask for Mobiloil. They find in this simple, definite request—added power, lower oil and gasoline consumption, added freedom from carbon, operating troubles and repair bills.

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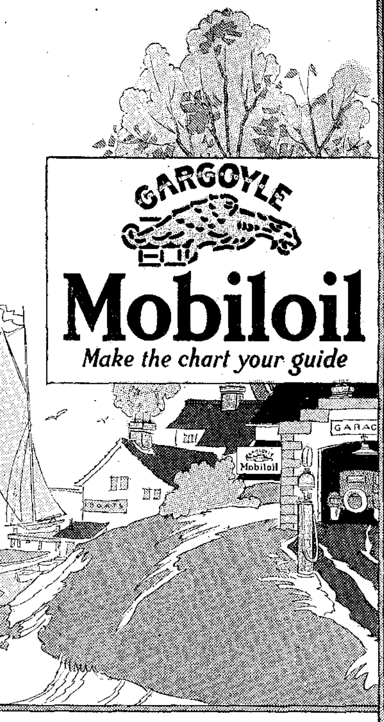
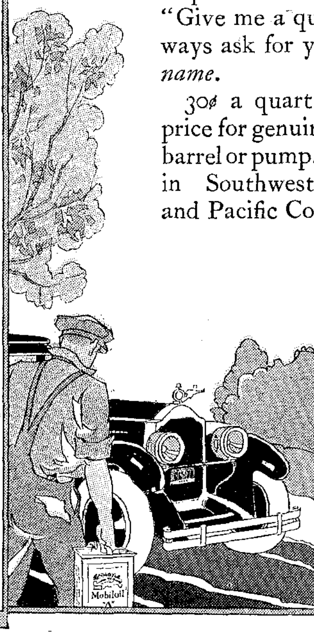
If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....





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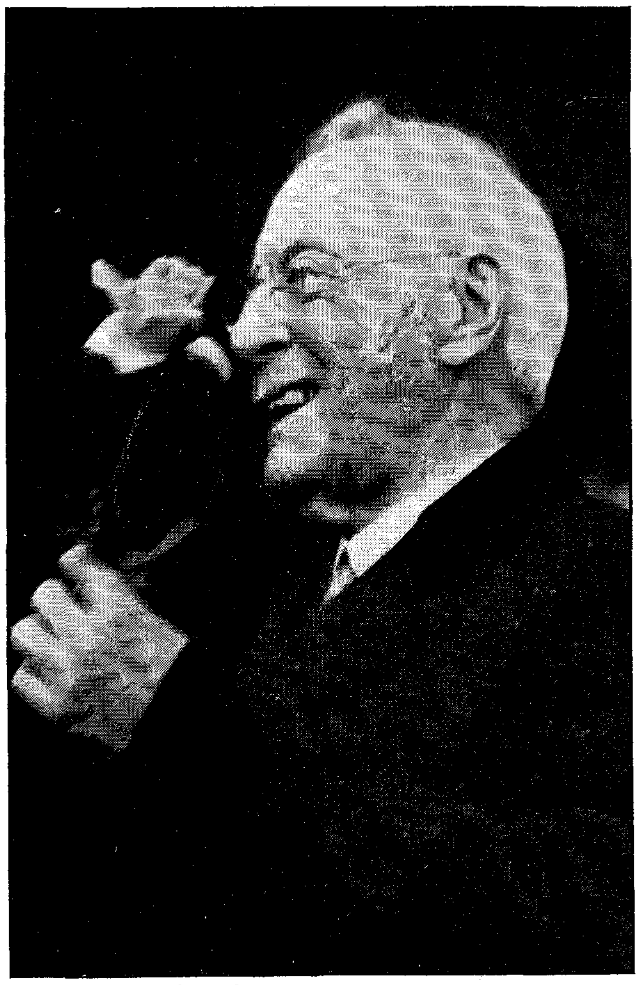
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

"AMERICA'S FIRST CITIZEN"

HE TURNED HARVARD OVER "like a flapjack," in the language of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was then—in 1870—a member of the university's medical faculty, and one who viewed with a not unkindly eye the topsy-turvy activities of Harvard's new president. 'Twas at the same period that another member of the faculty—an indignant one—exclaimed, according to the chronicle, "How is it, I should like to ask, that this faculty has gone on for eighty years managing its own affairs and doing it well, and now within three of four months it is proposed to change all our modes of carrying on the school? It seems very extraordinary, and I should like to know how it happens." To which the youngest university president of his time—"the bland, grave, young Dr. Eliot"—responded smoothly, "I can answer Dr. ——'s question very easily. There is a new president." Those were stimulating days at Harvard. "King Log has made room for King Stork," wrote the philosophical "Autocrat" to a friend. "Mr. Eliot makes the corporation meet twice a month instead of once. He comes to the meetings of every faculty among the rest and keeps us up to 11 and 12 o'clock at night discussing new arrangements. He shows an extraordinary knowledge of all that relates to every department of the university, and presides with an aplomb, a quiet, imperturbable, serious good humor that it is impossible not to admire." And that admiration was destined to become general and cumulative for a period almost reaching the half-century mark. As the New York *World* remarks in an editorial on the occasion of Dr. Eliot's death the other day, at the age of ninety-two:



Keystone View Company photograph

A SAGE WHO NEVER GREW OLD

Ever alive to youth and beauty was Dr. Charles W. Eliot, as may be seen in this happy view of the presentation of a rose.

> Charles W. Eliot was thirty-five when he became president of Harvard University. He was thirty-six when, to a group of older, presumably wiser and certainly more conservative men, he made his first report, singled out the Medical School for special comment, and quietly suggested, "The whole system of medical education in this country needs thorough reformation." It was typical of Eliot that in his first year at Harvard he should make this assertion. He knew his mind; his mind was a constructive mind, he did not hesitate to speak it, he did not lose interest in his own ideas, he lived to be ninety-two without settling down even into that middle age which finds it difficult to think new things and start up into fresh enthusiasms. For more than half a century here was a mature, inquisitive mind laboring happily at congenial problems, to the clear advantage of two generations.
>
> It is not too much to say that within his own field as an educator Eliot was the most distinguished member of a small group of men who found the colleges of this country mere erudite high schools and made them over into universities. Eliot made the graduate schools of Harvard the first real graduate schools in the country. Into the teaching of medicine he brought the idea of full laboratory work and a progressive course of study wide enough to embrace all recognized subjects of medical instruction. Into the teaching of law he brought the case system and the high hope of reshaping traditional legal materials into a living agency of justice. It was you, said Dean Edsall to Eliot on his ninetieth birthday, who "in the very beginning of your administration initiated changes and developments of the utmost importance . . . with such effect that by far the greatest part of what the Medical School now represents is attributable to your vision, judgment, and skill." It was you, said Dean Pound, "who assumed the responsibility of the decisive changes in legal education that have given character to American law schools. . . . You have seen your conception of the scientific teaching of law prevail. You have seen your vision of an academic professional school made real in more than fifty institutions that now adhere to the Association of American Law Schools. You have seen the teaching methods and the organization of teaching for which you stood begin to bring forth great results in the improvement of the administration of justice in America."
>
> Men qualified to judge Eliot's work as an educator have paid tribute to him, and will continue to pay tribute to him for some years to come. Men who knew little of Eliot's work as an educator but who thought much of Eliot as a man—an eager, interested man who plunged willingly into every economic and social controversy of his day—will continue to think of him perhaps even longer as a well-loved friend. Not many men in our own generation have brought to the business of living so much real scholarship, so much simplicity of faith and so much courage. A grand, upstanding, fine old man lived usefully till ninety-two. In a life so filled with the adventure of searching eagerly for truth and means of progress it is possible for the years to count themselves off swiftly.

Theodore Roosevelt's saying, "Charles W. Eliot is the only man in the world that I envy," is quoted by more than one chronicler; and the New York *Times* mourns in something of an elegiac strain:

> Time takes that stately and beloved presence; yet, for all his fulness of years, his spirit and his intellect were so strong, his interest in all things human so ardent, that it was hard to think of him as old, save in wisdom. In him the nation loses an accumulator of its imponderable and nobler wealth. His singular bravery of opinion raised up hosts of opponents, but the bitterness of those controversies has been assuaged. It was his good fortune, living, to see himself regarded as *princeps rei publicæ*, the foremost American citizen. Public office he refused. His was the higher office of stimulating intelligence, of broadening tolerance,

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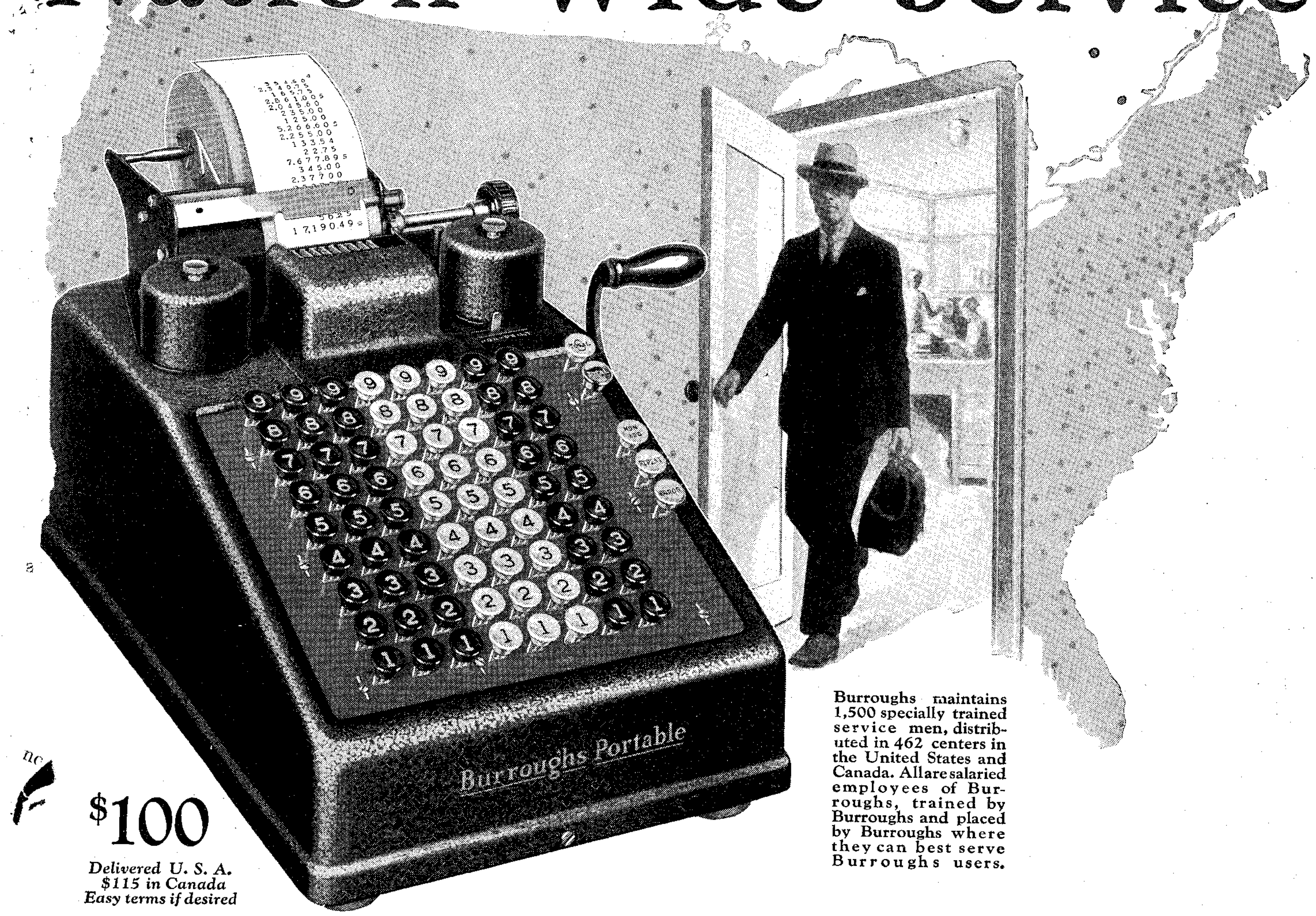

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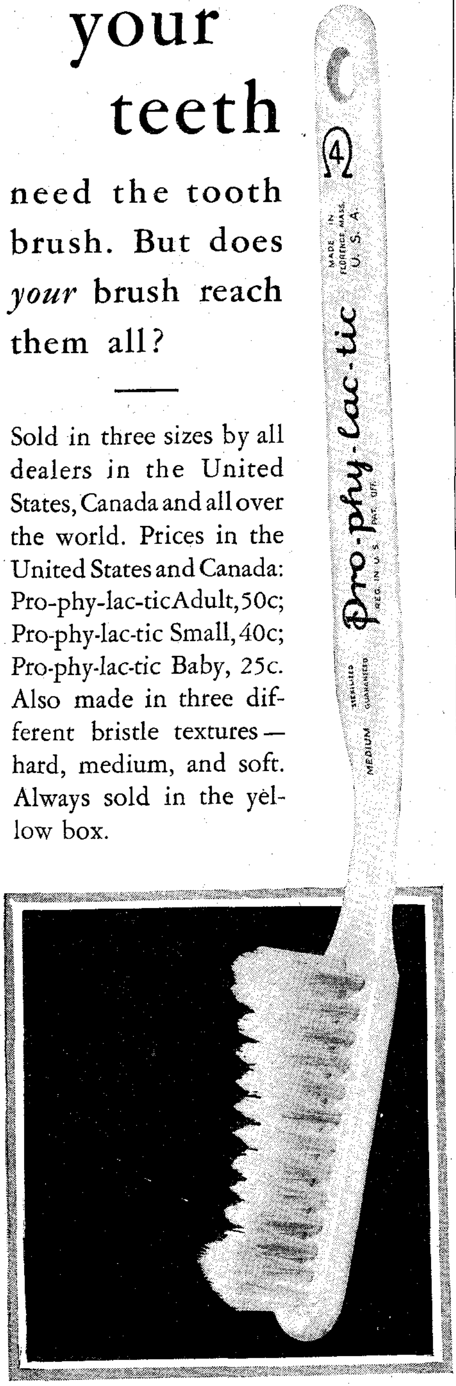


PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

been interested in motion-pictures, altho I discern some value in them. I know that while science may improve the ease and pleasure of life, it can never replace the will to learn as an instrument of culture.

"American youth has its opportunity. I hope for a nation of cultured men and of women who have the greatest of feminine attributes—charm.

"A friend of mine recently returned from an archeological expedition in Greece. I asked him what most imprest him there, and he said that in obscure parts of the Hellenic country where the ancient Greek blood survived, he was imprest by the charm of the peasant women working the fields, women who walked like queens and who carried themselves even in menial tasks with inborn dignity. That is the most desirable asset for women—native charm. As our country grows older and enlightenment progresses, that will come."

Dr. Eliot declined to discuss the effect on the American religious sense, of the conflict between so-called fundamentalism and so-called scientific aggression. All he cared to say was:

"I am a Unitarian, and my position is known. True ideas will fight their way through to the front and be accepted by men, no matter what stubborn opposition strives to repress them.

"That is the essence of the fun of life—contest without conflict. I have been physically and mentally tough, thank God, and I have always been active in the fight for the things I knew to be true and needed. In my early days on the faculty of Harvard University, and later as president, contest followed contest. I have had the faculty arrayed against me; but I have enjoyed the thrill of fighting for what I felt to be the right idea, because that idea sprang from the right ideal.

"America must cling to ideals and promote them. Selfishness is no less fatal to national than to individual fulfilment.

"The minute you begin to think of yourself only, you are in a bad way. You can not develop because you are choking the source of development, which is spiritual expansion through thought for others.

"And so with the nation. If we remain in purse-proud isolation, we may be secure, but that security will be purchased at the cost of our souls. America must take the responsibility vested in her nature and be a partner, not a patron, of all the world.

"Selfishness always brings its own revenge. It can not be escaped.

"And the men and women—especially the women—who succumb to the fetish for self-expression, which is merely a nervous indulgence in self-exploitation—will always find that in the long run they pay for their futile freedom with self-torture and remorse.

"Be unselfish. That is the first and the final commandment for those who would be useful, and happy in their usefulness.

"Have no fear for the future. It will take care of itself if we take care of ourselves.

"The Republic is not an experiment, it is a fact; it can even withstand the outbursts of the superheated patriots who are mere jingoes masquerading as statesmen and leaders. Democracy has proved itself in America, for with all the little faults we make and magnify, our country is the most blessed on earth."

And here the interviewer gives us a farewell pen-picture which appears to contain a premonition of the approaching end:

I left this man who knows the world so well and the part men must play in it. He rose slowly and had I not seen his face, coldly firm, I should have thought he was in pain as he struggled down a winding path to the foot of a cliff where he entered a boat for the daily sail that is his only physical recreation in his great age.

I saw him later, seated before a window, erect, his fine head dark against the glass, and I thought of the thousands of young men who had passed under the fading eyes of a great scholar and clear thinker.

"We may not meet again," he had said to me softly, but with no trace of sadness, "for I fancy I have not long to wait now."

Going, I lifted my hat in reverence to this old man gazing over the eternal sea.

Of the words of wisdom the great educator left behind him, none are more characteristic than those with which he weighed the advantages of hardship in a boy's early life. We quote from the volume, "A Late Harvest" (Atlantic Monthly Press), this passage having first appeared in *The Delineator:*

Every normal boy, like every man who is worth his salt, likes productive labor: first, because there is pleasure in the bodily and mental exertion itself; secondly, because he takes an interest in the product of his labor; and thirdly, because he values what that product yields for the family. The boy's productive work is done immediately for his family, but it also gives him useful training in earning capacity.

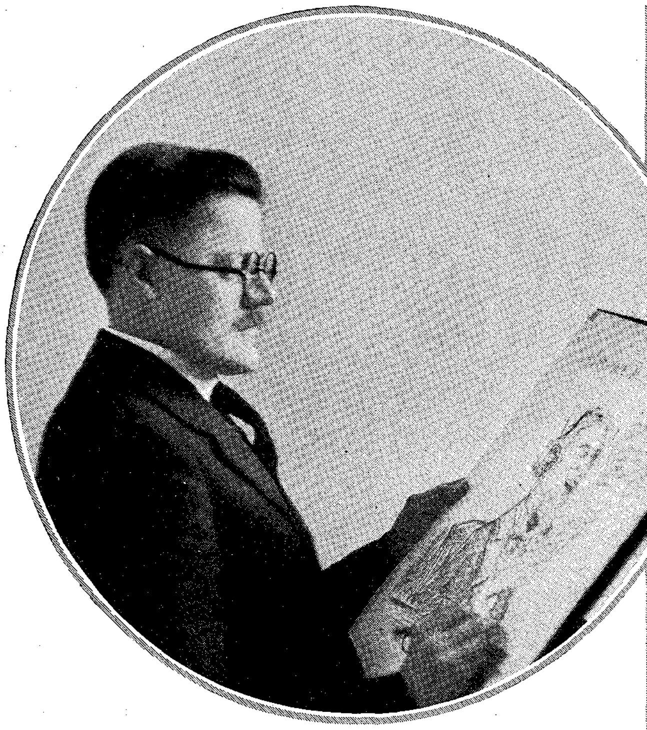
The country-bred child who has taken active part in the defense of the family against the rigors of nature, and in the support and care of the household, has learned lessons in cooperation and loving service which have high moral value, and promise much for the adult life.

The thoughtful son of a poor man is sure to learn early two lessons which will be useful all his life. The first is to avoid unnecessary spending, and the second is to save money or goods for future use. He distinguishes between transitory and durable satisfactions, avoids spending his earnings for the unsatisfying gratifications, in order to use his money later on the satisfying. This is first-rate practise in discrimination and self-control.

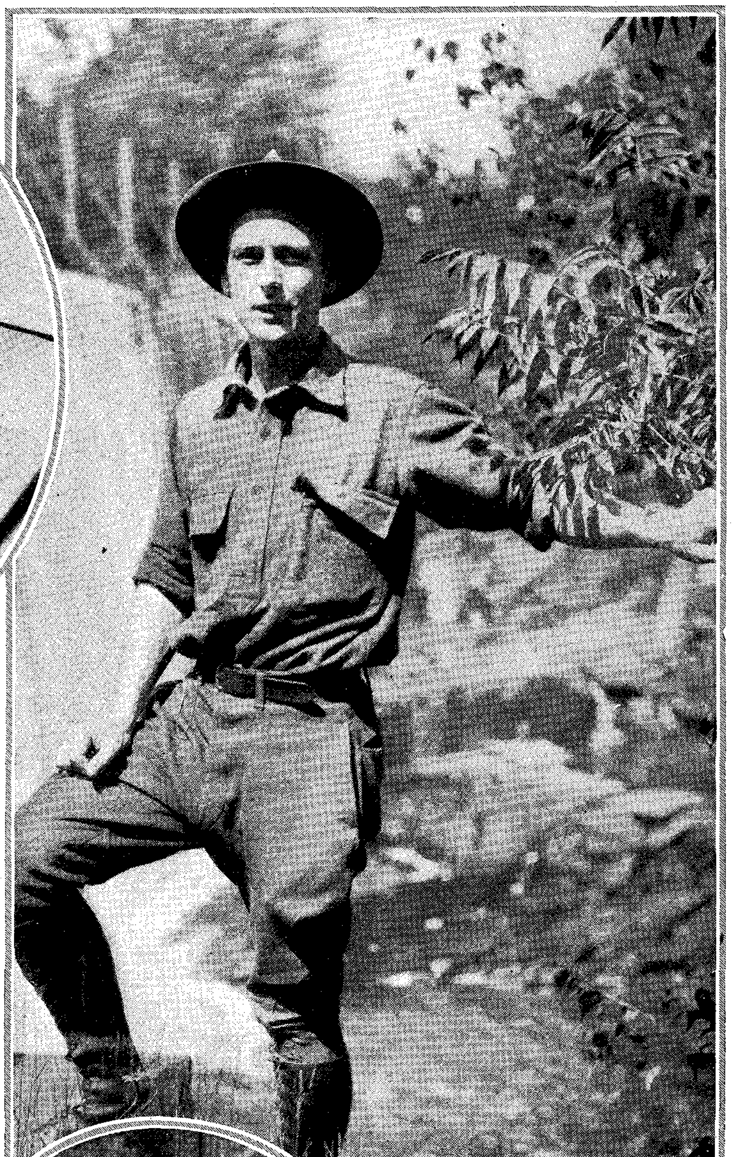
Poor men's children receive a valuable training in going without superfluities and in avoiding excess; and this training comes in a perfectly natural and inevitable way, and not through artificial regulation or discipline. Such experience heightens the enjoyment of necessaries and comforts not only in childhood but also all through later life. It is a grave error to suppose that luxurious living is more enjoyable than plain living. On the contrary, plain living is much the more enjoyable in the long run, besides being more wholesome.

Thoughtless people are apt to pity poor men's children because they have few objects with which to play. They imagine that rich men's children who have expensive toys enjoy themselves better at play. This pity is without foundation, in fact, and is altogether wasted.

It is just as true of children as it is of adults, that wealth of precious materials is not necessary to keen enjoyment of play.



"I HAD SUFFERED for years with stomach trouble. No matter what I ate or drank, nothing seemed to agree with me. I was advised to take Fleischmann's Yeast. Today I feel like a different man." OWEN S. YOUNG, Germantown, Pa.



In Your Neighborhood, too

People tell of constipation banished—
stomach and skin disorders corrected—
new joy in achievement—
through this simple food

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

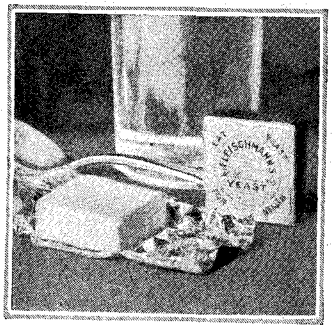
The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices, water or milk—or just plain, nibbled from the cake. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before breakfast and at bedtime.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-86, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.

"I SUFFERED from terrible skin eruptions. I was giving up all hope when some one told me about eating Fleischmann's Yeast for the complexion. I tried it. Soon I noticed an improvement. In less than two months there was nothing left of the skin trouble that had tortured me for six years."
W. L. DUNBAR, New York City.

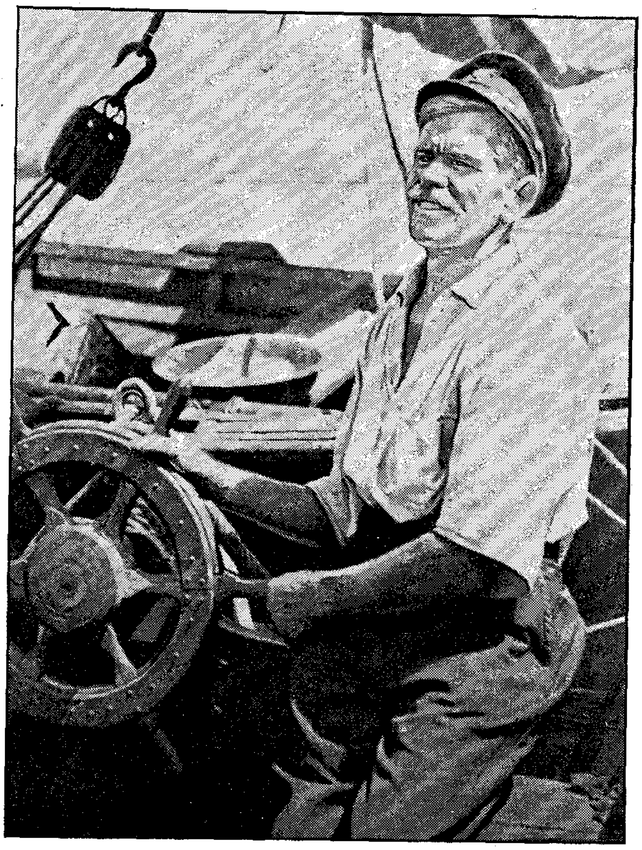
"I WAS VERY RUN DOWN last fall. I was tired and pale. I agreed to try Fleischmann's Yeast, three cakes a day. After a few weeks I no longer felt tired and my color was coming back. I no longer had to use rouge. I am now enjoying life."
MRS. E. MURPHY, New Haven, Conn.



THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system—aids digestion—clears the skin—banishes constipation.

AN ANCHORITE AT ANCHOR

"YOU GET MIGHTY CLOSE TO SOMETHIN' BIG when you're alone on the sea, an' it's night, an' there ain't nothin' but black water an' the stars," is Thomas Drake's explanation of why he became a "hermit of the seven seas." And in search of that "somethin'," the mystical old salt "is sailing alone around the world in a small ketch of his own building." Deliberately courting a loneliness so profound that most people would shudder at the very thought of it, he finds himself more contented in that dangerous isolation than he has ever been in human society on land or sea. With sharks and gulls for his nearest neighbors, he finds existence full of unnamable compensations—nay, he even feels himself more secure in the lap of the ocean, at the hurricane's mercy, than ever he did among men, all intent upon seeking their own heart's desire, whatever the cost to others. That much is intelligible, but beyond it all, in the mute consciousness of the grizzled sailor-man, "something he can not explain," has "driven Thomas Drake back to the sea he served for almost fifty years." He brought his queer little craft, the *Pilgrim,* into Miami harbor the other day at dusk, relates Asa Bordages in the New York *World,* and "his log showed he was a year out of Seattle, where the long voyage started May 29, 1925." Thus completing the first leg of his leisurely Odyssey, "he moored the *Pilgrim* as night hushed the rumble of unloading ships. He squatted in his cramped cockpit, sucking softly on an aged pipe. He twitched at his despondent mustache with thick, short fingers, smashed flat at the ends." And now this Ancient Mariner speaks, and this is what he says:



STEERING ROUND THE PLANET

This is how Thomas Drake looks as he circumnavigates the globe in his tidy ketch, well named the *Pilgrim,* irresistibly called by the sea to search for "something he can not explain."

"They say as how I'm descended from Sir Francis Drake, th' British pirate. A man, he was. A man as was a man. I named my first boats after him, th' *Sir Francis* an' th' *Sir Francis II.* Lost they was, both lost. So this is my third try at going alone around th' world."

And here Mr. Bordages remarks:

There must have been something of the old freebooter in the boy Thomas, because he ran away before he was thirteen, shipping out as cook on a fishing schooner. He was seasick, but he cooked. He cooked on the long run out and through the fishing; he cooked when the schooner bucked and pitched like a locoed horse; he cooked when the Old Man yowled and threw the hash at pink elephants wrestling in his bunk.

Then home and along the docks with a swagger and the mouthing of harsh new words he had learned. And out again, deckboy on the coasting schooner *Mary Elizabeth,* bound he didn't know where.

Ship followed ship, and the boy became a man. Ship followed ship, and they took Thomas Drake to the earth's far places. He knew only the world of tall ships and the men thereof, strange men whose every hair was a rope yarn, whose every finger a fishhook.

He stood the long, black watches and he clawed at straining canvas in blind gales. Strange ports he knew, the stink holes of the Tropics and the icy quays of Antwerp; and others, too, drowsy ports where women with soft eyes let down their hair at evening.

He rounded the Horn a dozen times, making it first in the *City of Lucknow,* a tall square-rigger, bucking the mile-long graybeards that are the werewolves of the sea.

He was on the clipper *Ifafa* when she tried for a record from London to Java. The master was a driver and swore he'd not shorten sail. A madman, that master—smashing into blows with even skys'ls set and daring God's storm to snatch away his sticks.

He saw men die, a score of men, some praying, some cursing, some grunting as tho surprized. One he saw, a little Greek with a woman's twisted nightdress buried in his purple shirt.

And more he found in this world of tall ships, this world forever gone; the angry sizzle of bullets in the darkness and the madness that comes on men when the ship hangs as on a wall and there is no whisper of wind.

"I got sick of it, lad," the old man said. "So much there was of hate an' fight; so much of killing an' hurting. I quit th' sea an' went ashore, buyin' a farm an' sawmill out near Seattle. I wanted some peace.

"But things went wrong. Men ashore was like men at sea, only worse. They forgot there was anything except piling up money. An' th' sea kept drawing me back, lad; you can't know how th' sea can get a man."

Sick at heart, "tired of snarling and biting," Thomas Drake built him a ketch and started alone around the world, but—

The Pacific growled and made a mouthful of his boat, the *Sir Francis,* in a squall off Lower California. The old man was washed ashore, clinging to wreckage.

Mexicans found him. They beat him, robbed him and left him for dead on the sand. He wandered up the coast. He forgot how many days. He heard, as tho just behind him, the harsh bellow of the *Ifafa's* master, dead years before. It seemed that the *City of Lucknow* slid along the coast in shallow water. He was giggling at a dead crab when peons from a settlement found him. They jailed him on general principles.

"I was old, but I'd learned a thing or two in sailing around. I played sweet to one of th' keeper's women folks an' she let me out at night. I cleared quick, settin' my course up th' coast."

He built another boat, the *Sir Francis II.,* and started around the world again. He had fair passage until the Cuban coast was astern. Then his rudder was smashed in a squall, which left him drifting helpless along the coast. The boat piled up on rocks, splitting her bottom and sprawling the old man into deep water with only the triangular fin of a roving shark for company. Even now he doesn't know how he escaped that shark.

"I put more work into my third boat. I sort o' figured if she didn't make it, I never would. I called her th' *Pilgrim,* because I guess that's what I am, lad, huntin' for quiet an' peace."

Thirty-five feet over all the *Pilgrim* is, and eleven feet of beam. She draws but 3 feet 6 inches. All sail is handled from the cockpit, under which is a five-horse-power "kicker" and gasoline tank.

When night comes on him at sea the old man lashes his wheel, tightens ropes and goes below to sleep. No matter what the weather, he never stays above at night.

"I've got to sleep, an' th' *Pilgrim* can take care o' herself nearly as good as I can. If she goes down I won't go unless it's my time. An' then I'd go anyhow."

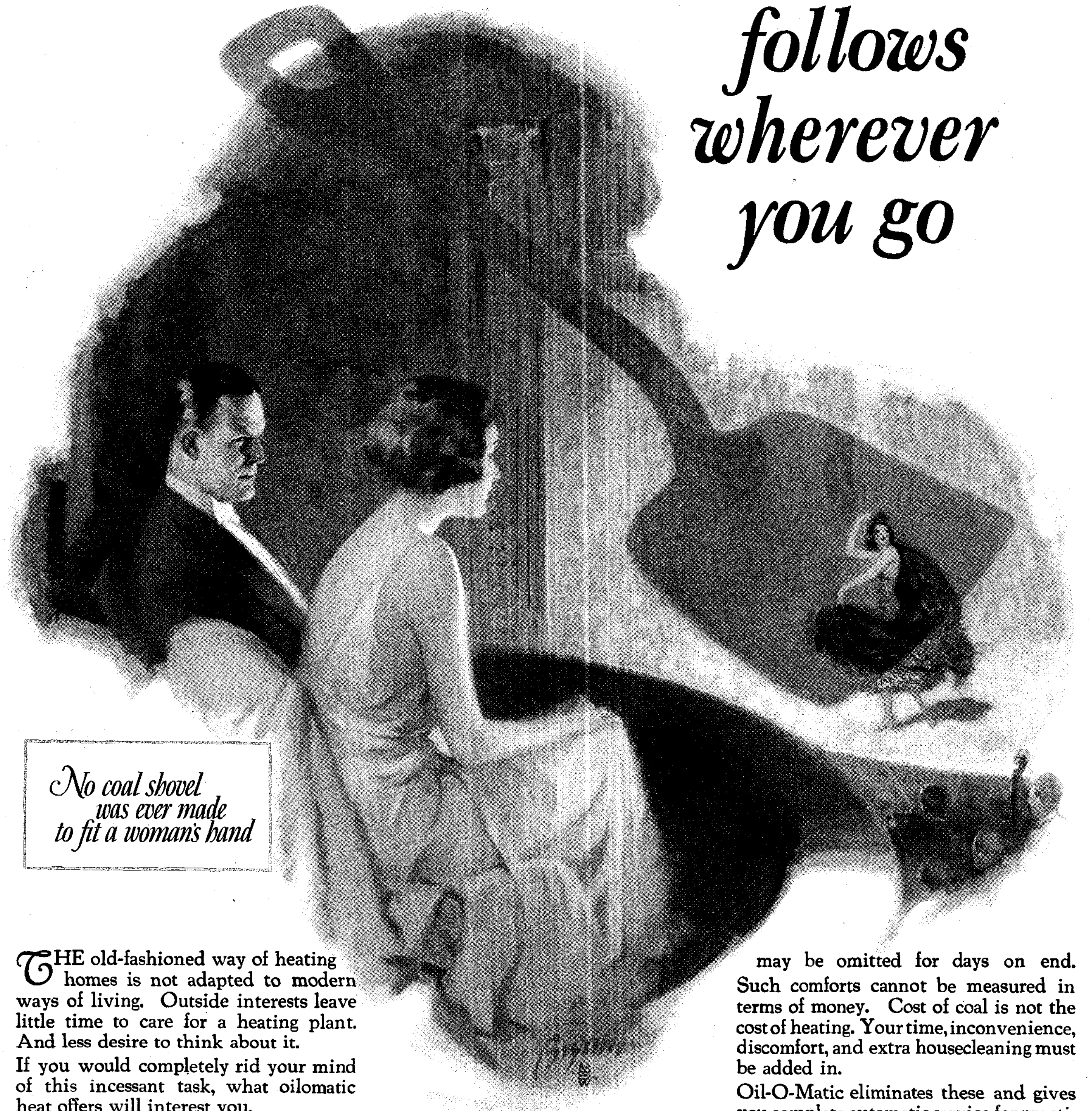
Then Thomas Drake, who is sixty-three, shifted his pipe and tried to explain just why he is sailing alone.

"I don't just know, lad. Th' sea kept callin' me back an' I had to go. I was sick o' people, sick o' men, ashore an' on th' sea. So I guess I had to go alone, didn't I?

"I don't know much about God an' such things, but when folks forget there's sky an' sea an' dawn an' such it's time to leave 'em an' go off by yourself."

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

The shadow of the coal shovel *follows wherever you go*



No coal shovel was ever made to fit a woman's hand

THE old-fashioned way of heating homes is not adapted to modern ways of living. Outside interests leave little time to care for a heating plant. And less desire to think about it.

If you would completely rid your mind of this incessant task, what oilomatic heat offers will interest you.

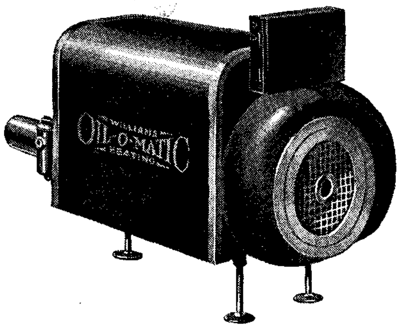
When you close your front door, you close your mind to all concern of your heating system. No disturbing thoughts follow you. Nor intrude themselves in the midst of an enjoyable evening.

When you retire, your nightly trip of inspection stops at the basement stair. And when you awaken, it will be the hour you want to get up. Not when the furnace makes you.

Oilomatic heat does not soil anything. Even freshly washed dainty fabrics may be hung right over the burner. Dusting may be omitted for days on end. Such comforts cannot be measured in terms of money. Cost of coal is not the cost of heating. Your time, inconvenience, discomfort, and extra housecleaning must be added in.

Oil-O-Matic eliminates these and gives you complete automatic service for practically the same amount you are now spending. Often there is an actual cash saving in addition!

For a small down payment, your local oilomatician will make the installation now. Then take a year, if you prefer, to pay the balance. Send the coupon below now for a copy of "Heating Homes With Oil" which is sent free with plan for ideal arrangement of basement space.



No part inside the firebox

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING

World's Largest Producer of Automatic Oil Burners

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp. LD96
Bloomington, Illinois
Without obligation, please send me "Heating Homes With Oil," by return mail.

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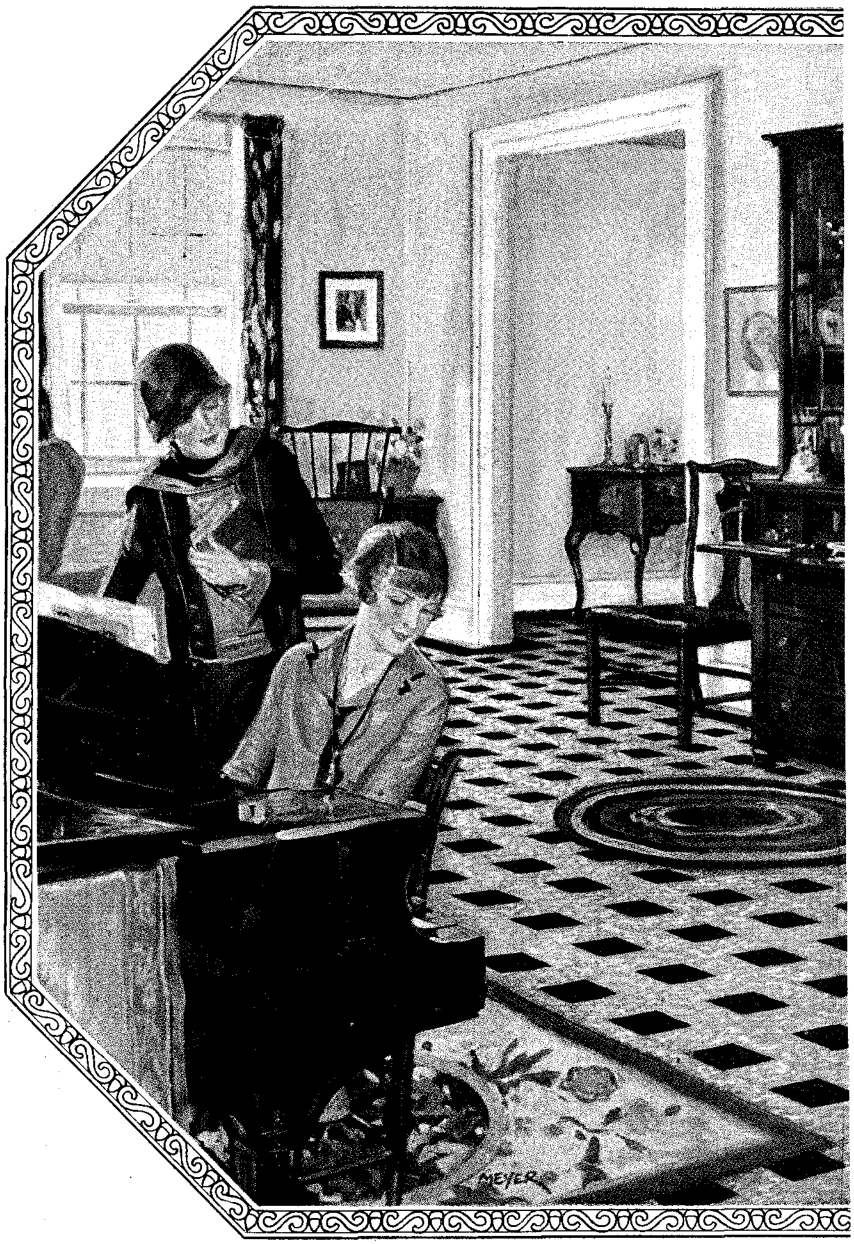
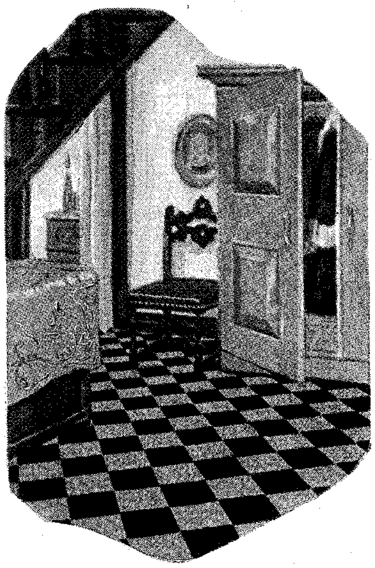


Notice how the light tones of the floor extend
reappears in the draperies—and what a smar
handsome appearance of these floors. Gold S



When this architect remodeled his own home—

He chose Gold Seal Inlaid, *Belflor Pattern* No. 2047/8 *to give unity to the colorful decorative schemes of hall and dining room. Harmony and cheerful dignity are secured, while at the same time the floor pattern accents the "Old World" note of the interiors.*

Modern floors that heighte

You'd never believe—would you—that inlaid linoleum could be so lovely as this floor of Gold Seal Inlaid in its restrained Colonial setting?

Yet inlaid linoleum it is! The same sturdy, long-wearing Nairn quality that has been the choice of practical housekeepers for almost forty years, now offered in such beautiful, decorative patterns that it is the vogue for permanent floors throughout smart homes of today.

The floors in these illustrations are typical. They are of *Belflor*, the new type of Gold Seal Inlaids that is now
It makes such a co
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Belflor offers man
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Inlaids in cheerful
extremely popular f

Complete satisfac
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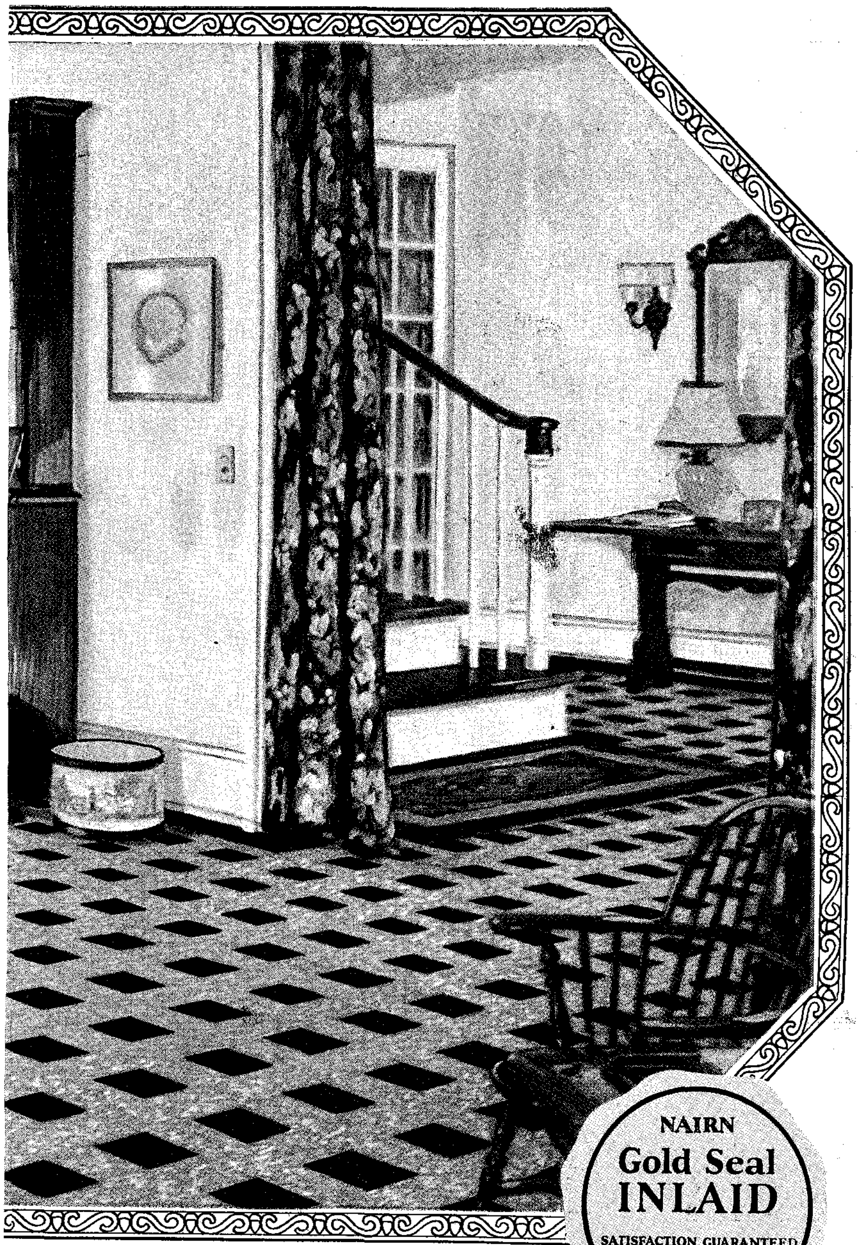
When buying Inlaid L

GOLD SEA



lls and ceiling—how the rich green of the tiles
ısure air the black linoleum border adds to the
Belflor 4½" Inset Tile Pattern No. 2152/3.

NAIRN
Gold Seal
INLAID
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH
WET CLOTH
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linoleum look for the Gold Seal on the face of the goods or the Nairn name on the back.

Free—"Creating a Charming Home"

By Laura Hale Shipman, well-known interior decorator. A practical handbook on home decorating that will help you solve many furnishing problems and show you how to make your home charming and comfortable at little cost. A free copy will be sent you on request.

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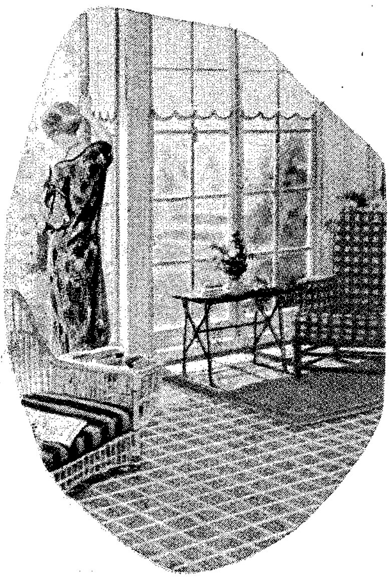
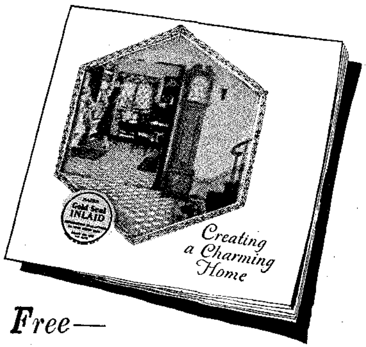
INLAIDS



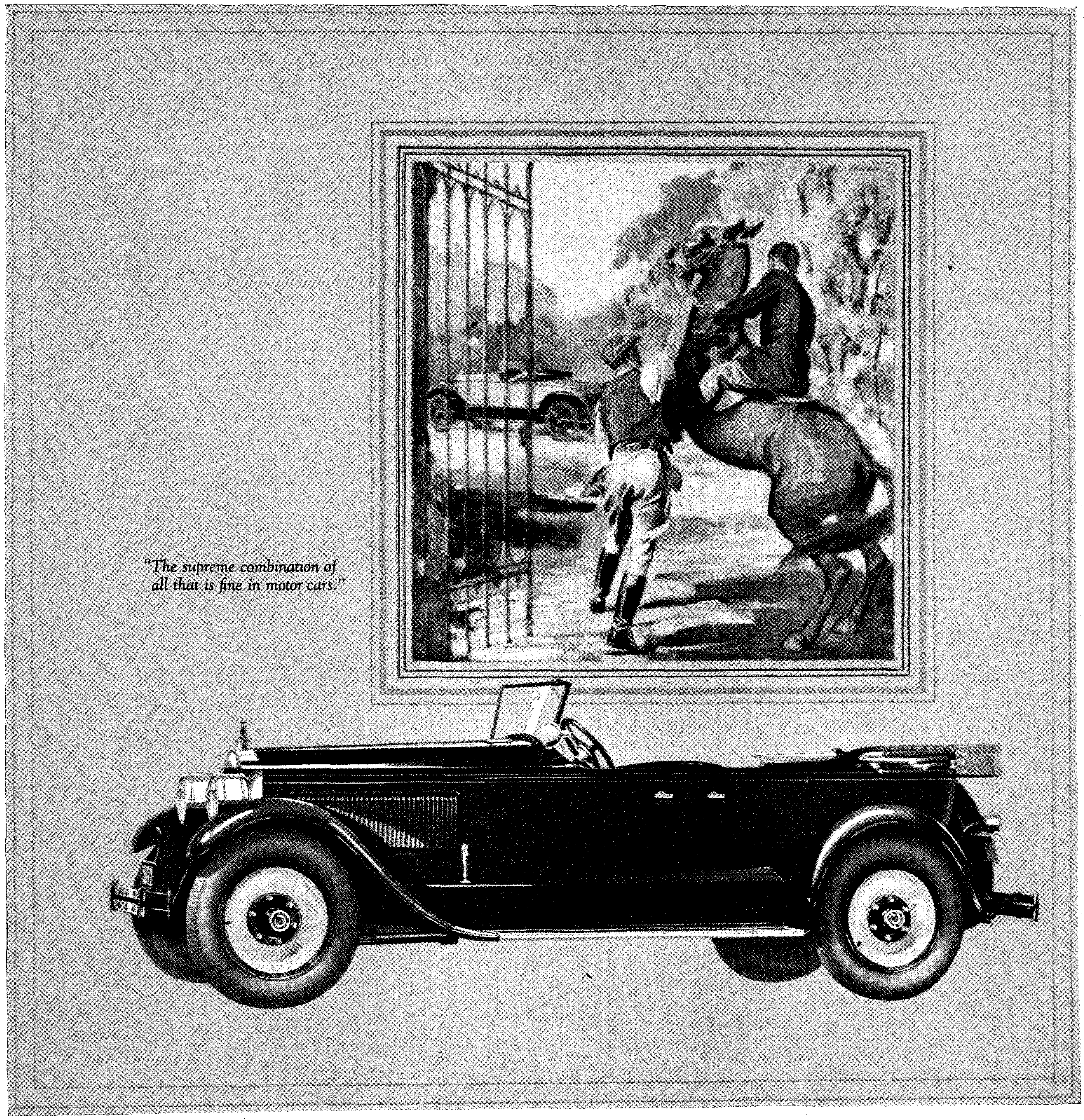
To bring out the beauty of the other furnishings—

This sun porch floor is typical of what one of the lovely patterns of Gold Seal Inlaids *will do for any room, as a harmonizing background for the other furnishings. How much of cheerful atmosphere it adds! Belflor Pattern* No. 7150/4*—there are dozens of others.*



Free—

A booklet of pleasing decorative effects obtainable by using colorful patterned floors—and many helpful hints on the use of color in the home. Yours for the asking.



"The supreme combination of all that is fine in motor cars."

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Performance ⸍ Performance is usually the first quality considered by the buyer of any fine car.

Though comfort, beauty, distinction, and a host of other requirements must be satisfied—the motor car must first of all meet easily every demand of travel and traffic.

Packard performance is supreme. Closed car speed is the true criterion.

Even the largest of the improved Packard Six and Packard Eight closed models, fully loaded, ask no odds of any car built—either in traffic or on the open road.

The top speed of Packard cars is too great for safe use anywhere off a speedway. But the power is there—reflected in a new standard of traffic agility and hill-climbing ability—the marvel of new owners.

PACKARD

THE PRESIDENT'S PAY-ENVELOP

A WOMAN HANDS IT TO HIM EVERY MONTH—a buxom emissary of the Treasury Department, Miss Kate A. Shea. And she has been paying her country's Presidents since Theodore Roosevelt, who was the first one to take his pay envelop from her faithful hand. There are various ways of winning fame, and while Miss Shea has never sought the limelight she appears to be richly entitled to public attention on account of the White House end of her routine duties as a civil servant. In making her known to *Success* magazine readers, Mr. Vincent M. Beede tells a story of a school examination paper in which appeared the demand, "Name any duties or privileges of the President of the United States." In response to this, he relates, a bright youngster wrote:

Photograph by courtesy of *Success Magazine*

WHEN THE GHOST WALKS TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Miss Kate A. Shea is the Treasury Department "ghost" who haunts the White House on pay-day—and here she is in the act.

"He can't be arrested, no matter what he does. His pay is not enough. A lady she brings it to him every month so he doesn't have to bother."

So the schoolboy had heard of Miss Shea, and Mr. Beede tells us that he has had the pleasure of talking with her "after hours" in her modest home on L Street, Northeast, "where she lives with her sister, Miss Nellie." And first we learn that the woman who pays the President has "a bit of Irish roguery in her blue eyes." It made its appearance when she said: "I'm afraid I'm going to disappoint you. I suppose you would like some choice anecdotes about 'Various Presidents I Have Met,' but I may as well tell you the truth. Kate Shea is merely a messenger to the White House. I suppose I'd look better in a blue peaked cap, and brass buttons on my jacket. For a messenger is all I am." And she added that schoolboys and others who had heard of her write her many letters, thinking she must be a powerful and important person because she hands the President his pay check. Saying which, "a droll smile spread over her features," and she went on:

"Some of these kind correspondents take it for granted that I occupy a suite in the White House. Well, you see where I live. Shea villa is neat, but not gaudy. Other correspondents get the impression that I wear the Key of the United States Treasury in my girdle, and that I receive an enormous salary and persuade the President to pass bills and sign checks. You would think so from the letters I receive. Cripples, lovers, inventive geniuses, school-children ask me for 'substantial gifts' in no uncertain terms. Some of these requests are comical, some evidently the work of the insane, and some of them go to my heart.

"For instance, a while ago, a mother wrote me a pathetic story of her struggles to educate her talented little daughter in music. Well, if any one imagines I get a big salary, all he has to do is to look me up in the government list, and he will learn the cruel truth," and again she laughed.

"We get as used to handling millions of gold coins," she added, "as the miller is to handling millions of gold wheat grains. It's all in the day's work."

I asked her about the daily routine of her labors for the Treasury Department, and she answered me with that careful attention to detail which, I suppose, is the result of her years of application to statistical facts.

"I work in the office of Mr. Frank White, the United States Treasurer," she explained—"not the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, whose headquarters are in another part of the big building which is next door to the White House. For twenty-five years I have been connected with the Treasury Department. They started me to carrying the President's pay envelop during Roosevelt's Administration. And I've been at it ever since.

"On the last day of the month I step across the White House Yard with Mr. Coolidge's check for $6,250. I go straight to his office in the west wing—the same office where so many people shake hands with the Chief Executive almost every noon-time. You remember the Secretary's plain, business-like office, and the President's room beyond?"

It was a familiar sight.

I nodded and she went on without pausing.

"Well, I personally and literally hand the President his envelop. Of course he always thanks me and makes some kind remark, but he is usually occupied with papers at his desk, and seldom an anecdote does he pass out! Oh, yes, I do remember that poor Mr. Harding, in the July before he died, said to me, 'Well, Miss Shea, I hope you have brought me enough to go fishing on.'"

And then we are treated to a little random White House gossip, from the point of view of "the lady who pays the President." Thus:

"He was a fine, handsome figure of a man, Mr. Harding, and so was Mr. Wilson. Mr. Taft was easy-like in his manner, and Mr. Roosevelt was the most free and easy of all. Often I took the envelop to him as he walked in the White House backyard, if I may call it so, with the children and dogs playing about him. It was a novelty, the old servants said, to have a White House full of youngsters. Mr. Roosevelt changed some of the rooms, I believe, and the tennis court was popular with the 'Tennis Cabinet,' but don't ask me to describe the Blue Room, the Pink Room, and all that, for I do not wander farther than the business office."

"How do you pay the President when he is on his vacation?" I asked Miss Shea. "I have a picture of you airplaning from Bolling Field to the Adirondack Camp with the pay envelop firmly clutched in your right hand."

"Go along with you," returned Miss Shea, laughing. "There will be never a trip for me this summer. Last year the President called for his pay check at a bank near his New England summer place. I suppose he will make the same sort of arrangements this vacation."

"But, Miss Shea, I thought the President now received more than $6,250 a month. That is only seventy-five thousand a year."

"And it is 'only,' you say! I call it a tidy sum, but the actual salary is only what you might call the base pay. President Coolidge is allowed $25,000 additional for travel expense, and Congress appropriates $125,000 for the upkeep of the White House. There are sixty servants and seventeen acres of ground.

"During the next six months repairs are to be made to the White House roof and other parts of the building. Congress has granted the President $25,000 for the rental of temporary headquarters during his absence from the White House. No, I do not know where he will reside after he returns from the Adirondacks. While Vice-President, he rented an apartment at the New Willard Hotel. The executive offices are separately maintained. Stationery, telegrams, and telephone service come to $26,000. The President's printing allowance is $3,000.

"You have noticed the special police force at the White House, their uniform decorated with gold buttons? The three officers and thirty privates cost $59,000.

"Offhand I can not tell you how many men are employed on the President's yacht, the *Mayflower*, or the cost of sailing it,

Used by People of Refinement

People who are careful of their health and strength appreciate a clean mouth and sound teeth.

They use Wrigley's Chewing Sweets regularly.

Because Wrigley's, besides being a delightful confection, affords beneficial exercise to the teeth, and, by increasing the flow of saliva, clears the teeth crevices of food particles.

Also it aids digestion!

It removes odors of eating or smoking.

Your friends prefer a sweet breath.

So the use of Wrigley's shows a consideration for those about you, which is one of the evidences of refinement.

Encourage the children to use it—they like it—and mouth cleanliness benefits young and old.

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

Keeps full flavored and wholesome in this sanitary wax wrapped and sealed package.

AFTER EVERY MEAL

G82

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

but I imagine the crew must total nearly two hundred.

"I honestly do not think the President is given enough salary. President Coolidge is by no means a rich man in his own right. Think of those European rulers with their fat incomes. It is only within the last few months that our foreign embassies have been permitted a sufficient sum for adequate buildings. Some of the accommodations have been miserable.

"Oh, but our President is a busy man! He often gets three thousand letters and telegrams in a single day.

"Did you ever hear the joke about Mr. Roosevelt's baby-carriages? Some newspaper man jokingly telegraphed that he had received a present of twenty-eight. Hundreds of poor families begged him for one. But Mr. Roosevelt really was presented with some peculiar gifts, including an ostrich and lion cubs from the Abyssinian King Menelik.

"At the time of President Taft's silver wedding anniversary it was reported that among the gifts were two hundred silver sugar-bowls.

"When President Wilson was in Europe, the city of Rome gave him a solid gold statuette of Romulus and Remus with the Wolf, five inches high, valued at thousands of dollars.

"Three rooms at the White House were devoted to the personal gifts to Mr. Harding. It took two weeks to crate them to Marion. President Coolidge's first gift was a dog from Boston. On Thanksgiving Day there are enough White House gift turkeys to stuff all the children of all the employees.

"For the first month after the President's election as many as 30,000 people may call on him. George R. Christian, Jr., Secretary to President Harding, estimated there were 250,000 visitors during his two years and five months.

"President Roosevelt was the champion hand-shaker. The secret is to grab a hand before it grabs you. President Coolidge has reluctantly excused himself from shaking hands with the thousands of eager young high-school pupils who journey to Washington and besiege the White House at Eastertime.

"The President has a right to leave the United States during office if he chooses, but Mr. Cleveland was the first President to 'go abroad.' He went fishing beyond the three-mile limit.

"Did you know," she demanded suddenly, "that altho George Washington was considered a wealthy man, he had to borrow three thousand dollars for his inaugural expenses in New York?"

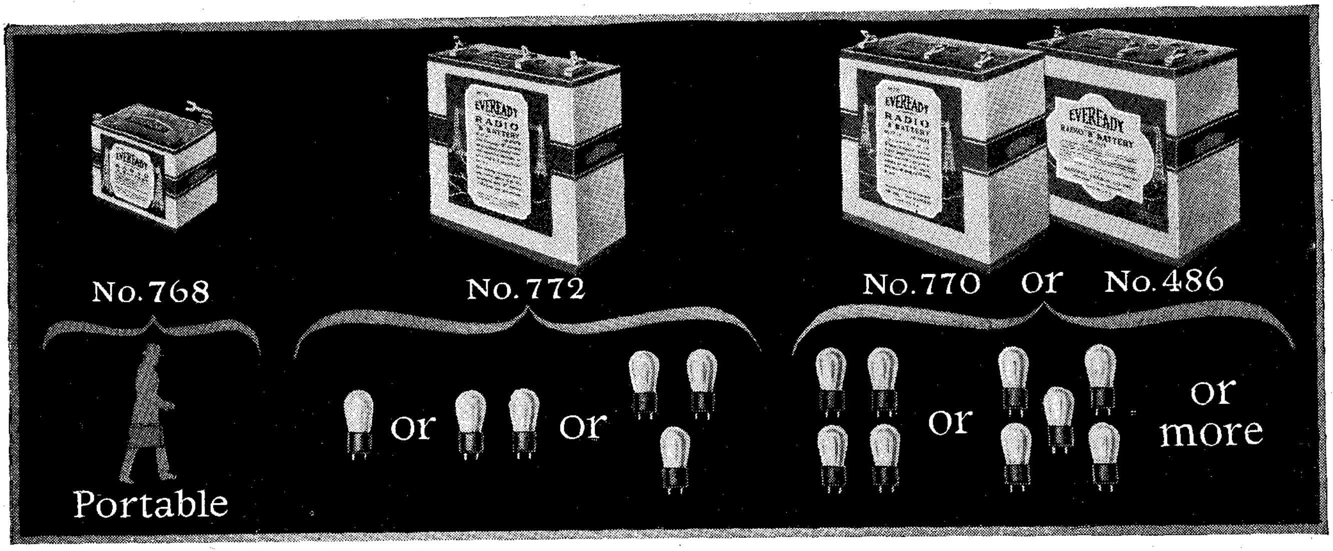
Here the interviewer interrupted the discursive flow with a question:

"Tell me something," I asked Miss Shea, "about that mysterious Treasury Department. That seems to be one government building where the public is not allowed to 'play.'"

"Where shall I begin?" sighed Miss Kate. "Probably you have heard that President Jackson, impatient over the delay in putting up the Treasury Building, stuck his cane into the northeast corner of the grounds and said, 'Here, right here, I want the corner-stone laid.'

"By 1841 the thirty immense pillars

Perhaps you, too, can cut your "B" battery costs in half. Just follow the chart. It gives you the secret of "B" battery economy.



THOUSANDS of people have made the discovery that Eveready "B" Batteries, when used in the proper size, and on sets equipped with a "C" battery*, are a most economical, reliable and satisfactory source of radio current.

Here is the secret of "B" battery economy, reliability and satisfaction:

On all but single tube sets—Connect a "C" battery. The length of service given below is based on its use.*

On 1 to 3 tubes—Use Eveready No. 772. Listening in on the average of 2 hours daily, it will last a year or more.

On 4 or more tubes—Use the Heavy-Duty "B" Batteries, either No. 770 or the even longer-lived Eveready Layerbilt No. 486. Used on the average of 2 hours daily, these will last 8 months or longer.

These figures are based on the average use of receivers, which a country-wide survey has shown to be two hours daily throughout the year. If you listen longer, of course, your batteries will have a somewhat shorter life, and if you listen less, they will last longer.

Eveready give you their remarkable service to the full only when they are correctly matched in capacity to the demands made upon them by your receiver. It is wasteful to buy batteries that are too small. Follow the chart.

In addition to the batteries illustrated, which fit practically all the receivers in use, we also make a number of other types for special purposes. There is an Eveready Radio Battery for every radio use. To learn more about the entire Eveready line, write for the booklet, "Choosing and Using the Right Radio Batteries," which we will be glad to send you on request. There is an Eveready dealer nearby.

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Radio Batteries
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Tuesday night means Eveready Hour—8 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, through the following stations:

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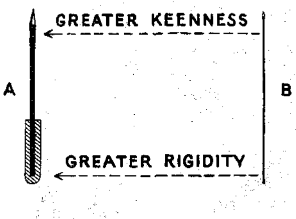
WJAR–*Providence*
WEEI–*Boston*
WTAG–*Worcester*
WFI–*Philadelphia*
WGR–*Buffalo*
WCAE–*Pittsburgh*
WSAI–*Cincinnati*
WTAM–*Cleveland*
WWJ–*Detroit*
WGN–*Chicago*
WOC–*Davenport*
WCCO { *Minneapolis* / *St. Paul* }
KSD–*St. Louis*

---

*NOTE: A "C" battery greatly increases the life of your "B" batteries and gives a quality of reception unobtainable without it. Radio sets may easily be changed by any competent radio service man to permit the use of a "C" battery.

Thicker steel
Keener edges
Better shaves



COMPARE the Ever-Ready Blade (A) to the thin, wafer blade (B).

Ever-Ready has a staunch steel body—a body heavy enough to take a scientifically perfect bevel edge! It can be sharpened sharp! It keeps its keenness! It shaves with ball-bearing smoothness—quickly, cleanly, delightfully.

And the Ever-Ready Blade is reinforced with a sturdy steel "backbone". It's rigid like the old-fashioned razor. It meets each hair with unbending accuracy. There's no "give" to it—except the satisfaction it gives the shaver!

Try Ever-Ready Blades once—they'll be your good-morning friends forever after!

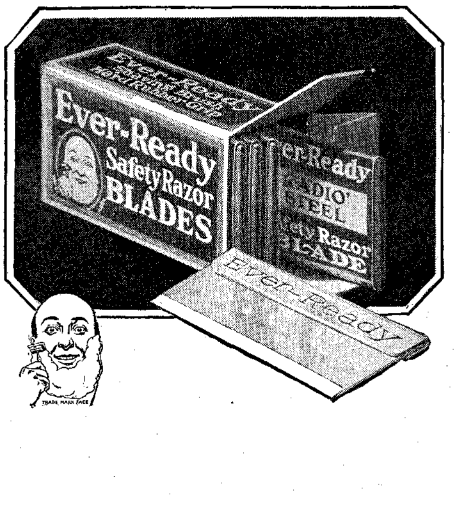
Your Ever-Ready Razor

is the finest razor that ever met a beard. We guarantee it for no less than 10 years. Our service department will replace your old Ever-Ready frame if it isn't giving 100% service. Send it to the

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORP.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ever-Ready Razors and Blades are sold everywhere

Ever-Ready Blades


Ever-Ready
Ever-Ready Safety Razor BLADES
Ever-Ready RADIO STEEL Safety Razor BLADE
Ever-Ready
TRADE MARK FACE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

were ready. Each pillar weighs 30 tons. The main building is 466 feet long, and the whole structure cost $10,000,000.

"Every morning a million dollars in new bank-notes is brought in a steel wagon from the Bureau of Engraving. The notes, in value from one dollar to a thousand dollars, are printed four to a sheet.

"At the Treasury a small steam press affixes a red seal to each note. Another machine slices them apart. In the old days they were cut with hand shears by what are said to have been the first women employees of any Federal department.

"Four thousand notes are tied into a standard package to be counted by a Treasury clerk. She looks for imperfections in texture, printing, sealing, cutting and numbering. Any one of our counting clerks examines 32,000 bank-notes every working day. When you spend your next one-dollar bill—or thousand-dollar bill—remember that it has been counted and examined by fifty-two different persons, and that every person to whom a bank-note is temporarily entrusted must receipt for it.

"The bank-note paper, with its silk threads, is manufactured by a secret process near Dalton, Massachusetts.

"There are fifteen safety vaults in the Treasury Building. One vault contains more than a hundred million dollars. Occasionally the burglar alarms are set off by mistake, and there is a great to-do like a moving-picture comedy, with doors clanging shut, and guards hustling about, rifles in hand.

"Two or three years ago repairs were made to the roof. Wooden scaffolding caught fire and a tremendous blaze shot up, to the consternation of workaday Washington. A cordon of Marines was drawn around the building, but the fire was soon put out and we clerks returned to our tasks.

"The Cash Room down-stairs is walled with wonderful marble. Staggering checks are cashed. There was one for ten million dollars.

"The Redemption Division is no longer open to the public. Here old bills are punched, sliced in two, and each half separately counted. New money is exchanged for soaked and charred fragments if there are enough of them to prove the value of the bank-note.

"The 'filthy lucre' is ground into wet pulp. The macerators are globe-shaped steel affairs, each holding a ton of pulp. A macerator is locked with three keys. The Secretary of the Treasury holds one, the United States Treasurer another, and the Controller of the Treasury a third. Every day at one P.M. these people, or their representatives, open a macerator and place within it a million dollars or so of condemned currency and a certain amount of water. One hundred and fifty knives do the rest. Once in four or five days the committee unlocks the valve and lets the accumulated pulp run into screening receptacles.

"At the Bureau of Engraving the pulp is rolled, dried into thin sheets and sold. Probably you have seen souvenir samples shaped into a miniature Statue of Liberty supposed to contain $100,000."

"Miss Shea," I gasped, "my poor head reels after hearing all these statistics, but before I go, can you tell me how much money is in Uncle Sam's big pocket-book' the Treasury Building, to-day?"

"All I can answer," patiently answered Miss Shea, "is that when the present Treasurer of the United States took office he receipted to his predecessor for—wait a minute until I get out my memorandum book . . . for $13,704,527,260.60 2/3."

"Great Crœsus!" I exclaimed, "almost fourteen billion dollars! Well, that is too much for me. Miss Shea, I certainly do thank you for all your kindness——"

"Even tho I gave you few 'White House anecdotes,'" laughed the faithful custodian of the Presidential pay check.

DICKENS A BEST SELLER AFTER SIXTY YEARS

NEARLY sixty years ago Charles Dickens came to America, captured the country with his lectures, criticized us more than any other Britisher before or since, and went home with laurels galore and $228,000 in his pocket. He was the most popular Victorian novelist. Twenty years ago this was still true. An English publisher in 1908 reported a sale of 180,000 volumes of Dickens in that year. Dickens was then four times as popular as Thackeray and twice as popular as Shakespeare—measured by sales. The same was true in America.

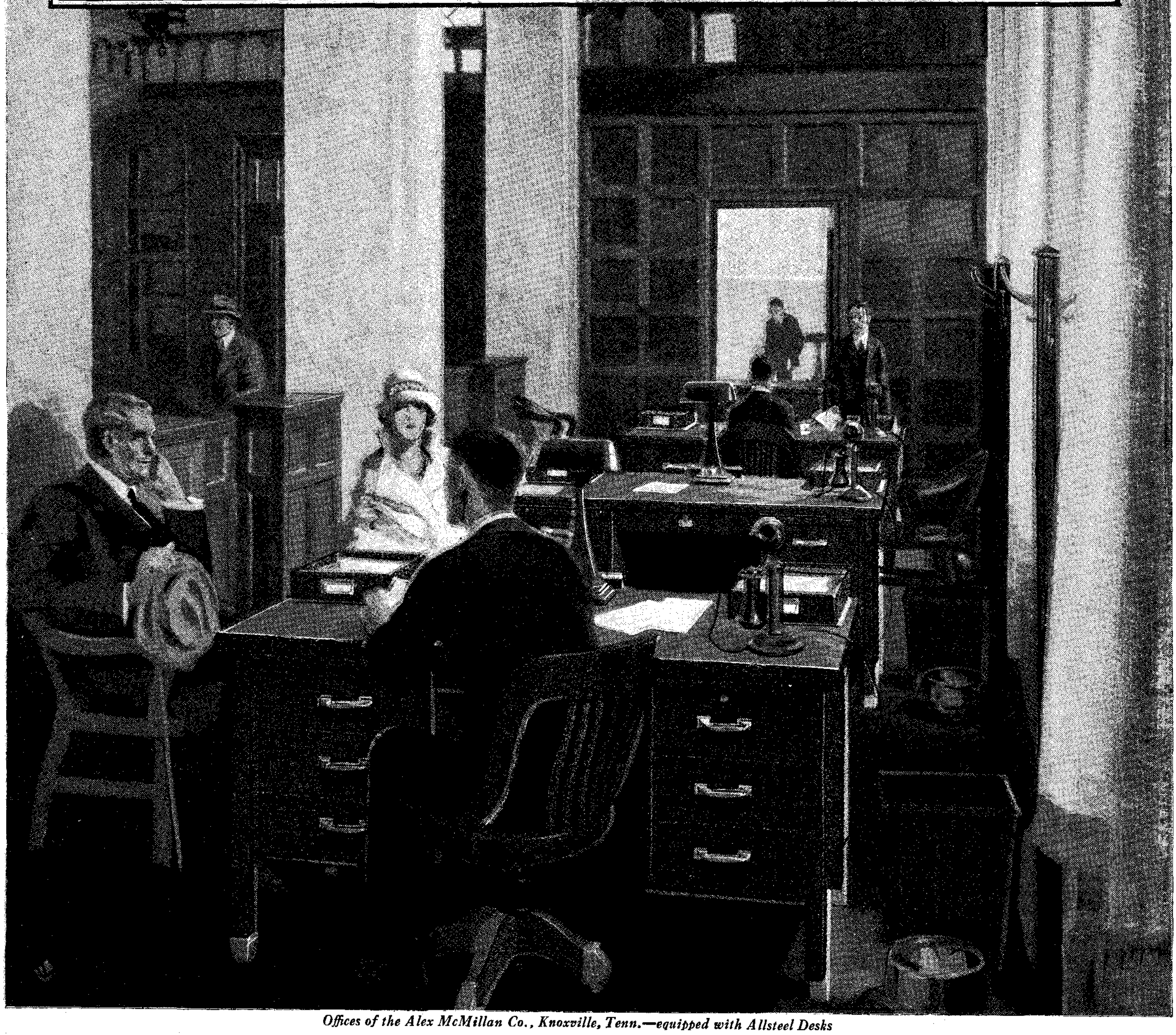
In order to find out whether Dickens still holds his preeminence in the hearts of the American reading public, Mr. Clarence E. Cason and Miss Nuneviller, one of his students in a Western university, undertook an investigation, the results of which are set forth in the September *International Book Review*. They sent a questionnaire to more than two hundred representative booksellers, publishers, librarians and college professors, and the facts and opinions thus obtained may fairly be summarized in the words of one large New York distributor: "We can definitely say that we sell more sets of Charles Dickens than of any other author." A Boston dealer answers to the same effect, adding that the demand for Dickens has been larger in the last two or three years than it was ten or twelve years ago. "We probably sell six volumes of Dickens to one volume of Scott," says this Boston firm. "The ratio would be about ten to one on Thackeray." And all over the country the verdict is much the same.

The gist of Mr. Cason's article is that Dickens alone of the Victorians is still read as much as he was in his own day, and that all his contemporaries, including Thackeray and George Eliot, are steadily losing in popularity. Mr. Cason seeks the reason for this survival of Dickens, and concludes that whereas our fathers and grandmothers loved him largely for his sentiment, we read him to-day almost wholly for his humor.

Commenting on this article, Dr. Clifford Smyth, the editor of the *International Book Review*, regards the situation from a slightly different angle. He says:

Dickens was as much a Victorian, as

Allsteel desks of lasting beauty ~ yet surprisingly low in cost



Offices of the Alex McMillan Co., Knoxville, Tenn.—equipped with Allsteel Desks

—even ordinary desks cost fully as much . . . .

ALL over America you'll find these new GF Allsteel Desks gracing the offices of successful concerns.

For these superb desks have many obvious advantages. They not only look better but last longer than desks of the ordinary old fashioned kind.

They won't mar—nick—warp. Tops, too, are marproof—of durable Velvoleum, banded with polished bronze. The steel drawers operate easily—silently. So there's no depreciation—no replacement or refinishing cost.

And with all these obvious advantages, Allsteel Desks are inexpensive. Big production has decreased the cost. Today you can have them for no more than you'd pay for ordinary desks.

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ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR FIRM LETTERHEAD

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Youngstown, Ohio
Please send me a copy of the Allsteel Desk catalog.

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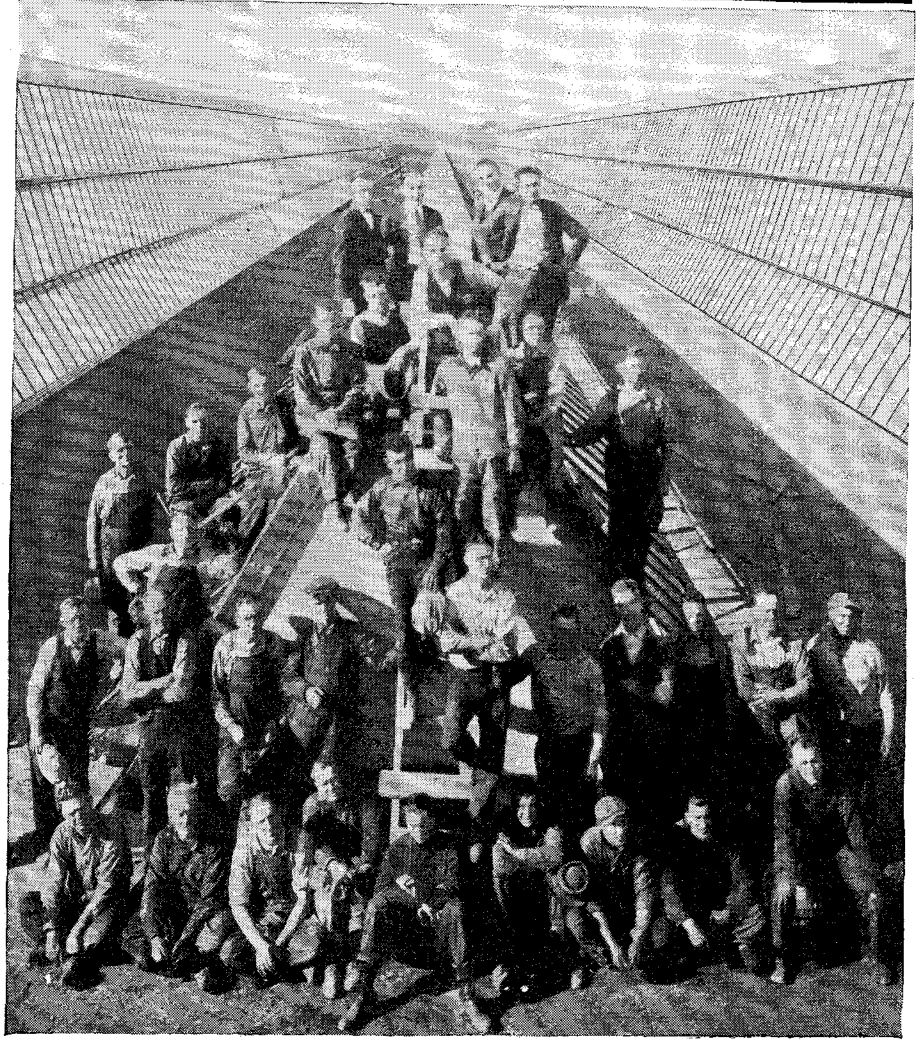
On your job — a local Fenestra crew



A typical crew of Fenestra erectors on the job at the St. Paul plant of the Ford Motor Company.

WHEN you specify Fenestra Windo-Walls ERECTED by the Fenestra Construction Company you can forget the details and worries which belong to this part of your job, for you insure:
1—Centralization of window responsibility under one head.
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3—Sash and erectors arriving on the job together.
4—Trained men who work fast and skillfully.
5—Personal interest from men who live in your community.
6—An absolute guarantee of a satisfactory installation.

SATISFACTORY steel windows mean good sash *properly installed.* That's why the Fenestra Construction Company, our erecting department, maintains local erection crews in every important territory. Wherever your building is located you have access to an expert erection superintendent who lives near you. His home and his office are where you can reach him quickly, and he is personally interested in making your installation a credit to his district. His men are not "picked up" after he arrives at your job. They are trained workmen constantly in our employ and exceptionally skillful through long experience and constant practice in erecting Fenestra products. Even large builders with expert workmen of their own find it an economy to specify Fenestra Windows "ERECTED".

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Fenestra
for all industrial structures
commercial buildings
schools and institutions
homes and apartments

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

much a child of his age, as any of his contemporaries. How explain the extraordinary vitality of his work? Is it his pathos? His pathos conquered the readers of his own generation; to-day it rings cracked and thin, a tinkling sentimentality from which we would be spared. His humor? That has always been rich, genuine, as human as one could find anywhere. But it scarcely explains his popularity. The appeal of a popular favorite whose undiminished fame extends through one century to another is based on more than humor. His style? It would be difficult to find a style more irritating, more at loose ends with everything, more redundant, more lacking in simplicity. Heaven preserve us from it!

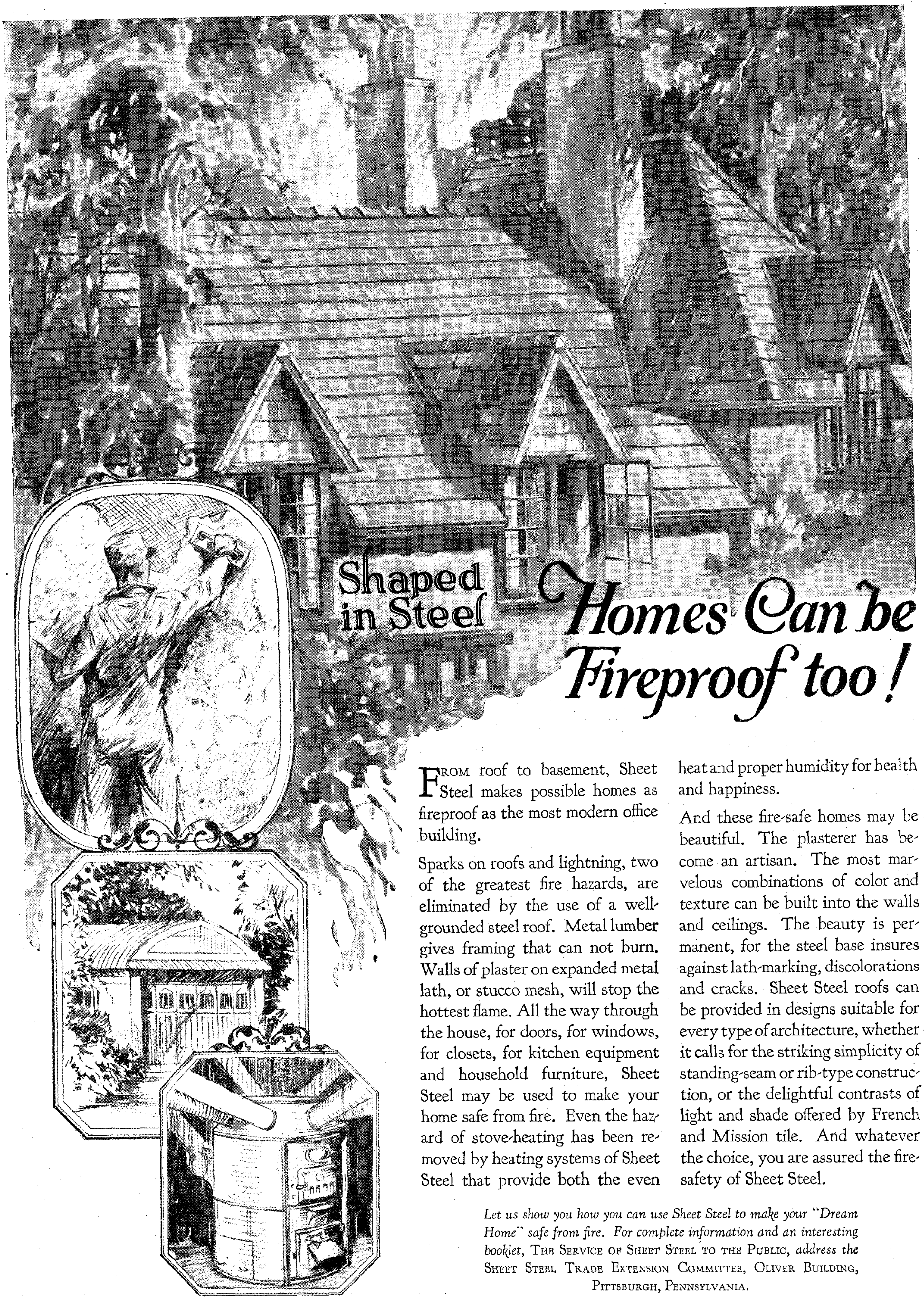
"Why go about to explain the inexplicable? The secret of Dickens is the secret of all genius. You can't put your finger on it and draw it out in finespun diagnosis as you would some abnormality in a medical clinic. But you know that this "Boz" of the good old Victorian days created a world of his own and filled it with the creatures of his imagination. A vivid world, a world unforgetable, as intensely human—for all its grotesqueries, exaggerations—as the world we live in. The world of Micawber, Captain Cuttle, Squeers, Pecksniff, Pickwick, Sam Weller, Uriah Heep, Mrs. Gamp! Worlds of that sort do not perish with the passing of a century. Nor is it strange that they should win for their creator a popularity destined to continue from age to age as long as mankind is interested in man."

Richard Le Gallienne considers the case of another Victorian, George Meredith, in the same magazine. From being one of the most lauded writers, Meredith has latterly come to be one of the most neglected. Mr. Le Gallienne, however, finds indications that this reaction has spent itself, and that the pendulum is about to swing back in Meredith's favor; the younger generation, he thinks, will suddenly "discover" the author of "Richard Feverel" again.

But how about the best sellers of present-day writers? They bear little resemblance to the novels of Dickens or of Meredith, either in sentiment or in humor, but they are important as an index of popular taste. This phase of the subject is tackled vigorously by two other writers in the September *International Book Review.* H. Glynn-Ward goes at it in this fashion:

Mercy on us, what's come to the folks? Is life one long sweet round of unadulterated gaiety, that we owe it to our consciences to balance our giddy minds by the awful depression engendered by a Best Seller of to-day? Are we so flippant that our reading hours must be overshadowed by a definite number of corpses, by the inescapable, inherited tendency to frightful crimes and inhibitions (I don't know what these are, but they sound shocking), and by the general futility of living any life at all?

Since Mr. Hutchinson killed or smashed up all his characters at the end of "This Freedom," and drowned his readers in tears at the end of the book—which sold like



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Sparks on roofs and lightning, two of the greatest fire hazards, are eliminated by the use of a well-grounded steel roof. Metal lumber gives framing that can not burn. Walls of plaster on expanded metal lath, or stucco mesh, will stop the hottest flame. All the way through the house, for doors, for windows, for closets, for kitchen equipment and household furniture, Sheet Steel may be used to make your home safe from fire. Even the hazard of stove-heating has been removed by heating systems of Sheet Steel that provide both the even heat and proper humidity for health and happiness.

And these fire-safe homes may be beautiful. The plasterer has become an artisan. The most marvelous combinations of color and texture can be built into the walls and ceilings. The beauty is permanent, for the steel base insures against lath-marking, discolorations and cracks. Sheet Steel roofs can be provided in designs suitable for every type of architecture, whether it calls for the striking simplicity of standing-seam or rib-type construction, or the delightful contrasts of light and shade offered by French and Mission tile. And whatever the choice, you are assured the fire-safety of Sheet Steel.

Let us show you how you can use Sheet Steel to make your "Dream Home" safe from fire. For complete information and an interesting booklet, THE SERVICE OF SHEET STEEL TO THE PUBLIC, *address the* SHEET STEEL TRADE EXTENSION COMMITTEE, OLIVER BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

This trade-mark stenciled on galvanized Sheet Steel is definite insurance to the buyer that every sheet so branded is of prime quality—full weight for the gauge stamped on the sheet—never MASTER TEC BRAND *less than 28 gauge—and that the galvanizing is of the full weight and quality established by the* SHEET STEEL TRADE EXTENSION COMMITTEE *specification.*

SHEET STEEL
FOR SERVICE

Is this tobacco a part of every college education?

Considering the recent discussions pro and con on the value of college education it is interesting to hear from an old graduate who found at least one subject useful in later life. That was pipe-smoking.

Read his letter:

Larus & Bro. Co.
Richmond, Va.

It was at college that I learned to smoke Edgeworth. Of course I also learned a few other things at college. One was to play football. Another was to study the dead languages. Now, fifteen years later, I have given up playing football and studying dead languages, but have not yet given up smoking Edgeworth tobacco.

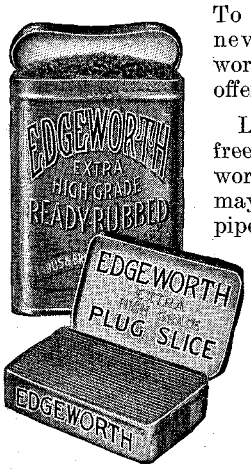
It was a sort of tradition for each fellow as he threw off the toga of boyhood and put on the cloak of young manhood to adopt the smoking of Edgeworth as a symbol of his entrance into man's estate. At the right time, each one followed the example of his predecessors and bought a pipe and a tin of Edgeworth.

Being fortunate enough to enjoy the surpassing mildness and sweetness of Edgeworth right at the threshold of his smoking career, each young fellow as a general rule found any other tobacco unsatisfying, and adhered to Edgeworth year after year. When I have met some of them many years after and have seen them light up their pipes, I have often inquired:

"Still smoking Edgeworth?"

Almost invariably the answer has been "Yes; I still like it better than any other; it's got a very pleasant flavor. And it's mild; it never burns the tongue."

Cordially yours,
(signed) Frank H. Wilson



To those who have never tried Edgeworth, we make this offer:

Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples, you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality.

Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 2-U S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

[*On your radio—tune in on WRVA, Richmond, Va.—the Edgeworth station. Wave length 256 meters.*]

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

hot cakes in spite of it—it has seemed that our contemporaries actually like to wallow in other people's troubles, the more hopeless the better. Then came "The Green Hat," with details enough about disease to make a sewerage inspector sicken, and alongside which a Lydia Pinkham's Pamphlet would have been joyous reading indeed, all ending with the heroine's suicide against a telephone pole. But the public loved it and lapped it up.

After polishing off "The Professor's House," "The Constant Nymph," "The Perennial Bachelor," "Thunder on the Left," and descending to "the bottomless depths of 'An American Tragedy,'" this critic concludes:

> The only excuse for a depressing book is the warning it may give by showing the probable results of certain acts. That is why we forgive that most depressing of all books, "Madame Bovary." But not one of the books I have mentioned teaches anything at all but to avoid Best Sellers if one wants cheering up. Those that are recommended as being pictures of American life surely might have been written as pleasing pictures of interesting people, instead of making the reader turn in disgust from these printed recollections of dismal failures. . . . If art can only be depicted by uncleanness, morbidity or depression, then God forbid that I should add to it by ever writing an Artistic book!
>
> And by the same token, because it is a more difficult and a rarer Art to make folks laugh than it is to make them cry, may we now thank God for the more cheerful, more subtle and no less superior Art of Booth Tarkington and Anita Loos?

Harvey O'Higgins, the novelist, has a different crow to pick with the best seller of the day. He objects to its use of the ugly things of life, and he blames the change on the young people. In an interview with Dorothea Laurance Mann, he charges the younger generation with seeking what they call "the dirty truth."

"They are curious about everything in life," he explains. "They want to find out. They like to try everything. They are eager to read Dreiser and Anderson, and the uglier the stuff the better they like it, because they are curious. Being young is being curious. You learn because you are curious. The older people can't stand American realism. They want to escape from reality. When they were dictating matters we had the old 'escape fiction.' But you find very little of that any more.

"You get what I mean in the difference between the American popular magazine and the American novel. The policy of the magazine is dictated by the older people, for it goes into the homes. . . . If people get the idea that a magazine prints stuff they don't like, they won't buy that magazine in the future. They will withdraw their moral support as well as their financial. That is why you find the magazines printing so little of the grim, ugly stuff which we find so plentifully in books. The older people are controlling the magazines, and the younger people the novels. This accounts for the big sales of the realistic novels."

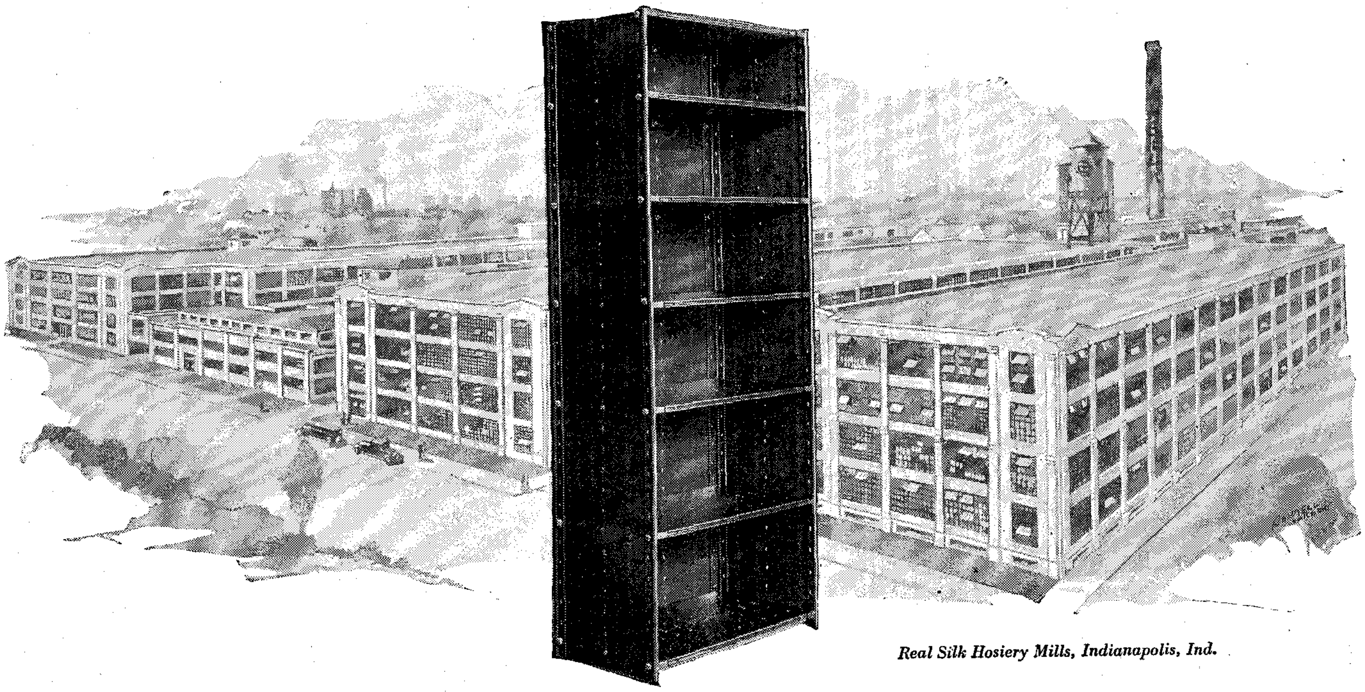
When the interviewer tried to narrow this charge down to the girls—the class that indulges in petting parties and discusses every sort of subject frankly—Mr. O'Higgins ventured the opinion that these girls are already coming back to the old standards. "The girls have discovered," he said, "that while the boys like to pet with them, when these boys come to marry they choose the old-fashioned girls who haven't been going to petting parties. Consequently the girls are changing their habits."

Apparently he might have added that the styles are changing also in best sellers for the same magazine contains a list of the twenty-five novels that had the largest sale in July, and it ranges from Anita Loos's "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" to Mary Johnston's "The Great Valley," with a rather small proportion of the kind that would offend the Victorian reader. It includes such novels as "Mantrap," by Sinclair Lewis; "The Blue Window," by Temple Bailey; "The Black Hunter," by James Oliver Curwood; "Padlocked," by Rex Beach, and "Beau Geste," by P. C. Wren. So perhaps the popularity of Dickens, after all, is fairly typical of the prevailing taste.

The signed articles in the September *International Book Review* include the following:

> "Charles Dickens in America To-day," by Clarence E. Cason; "A Frenchman Views the New East," Blair Niles; "Edna Ferber's Show Boat on the Mississippi," by John W. Crawford; "The Woman Who Made Anatole France Famous," by Alexander I. Nazaroff; "How Julia Marlowe Climbed to Fame," by Edwin L. Shuman; "The Younger Generation Weighs Meredith," by Richard Le Gallienne; "Three Philosophers Disagree on Religion," by Woodbridge Riley; "A Rival of Barnum and Buffalo Bill," by William Lyon Phelps; "A Hanoverian Prince Florizel and His Perdita," by Louise Maunsell Field; "A Bengali Dreamer in India and America," by Wayne Gard; "Fixing the Blame for the Change in Best Sellers," by Dorothea Laurance Mann; Editorial: "The Popular Favorite"; "Arrows in the Air," by Mr. Smith; "French Authors Rival French Painters," by Willis Steell; "Roerich Finds Records of Christ in Tibet," by Thurston Macauley; "Thomas Hardy's Gallery of Portraits," by Marguerite Wilkinson; "Critical Roasts of Other Days," by Brander Matthews; "A Turbulent Voice from the Ghetto," by Anzia Yezierska; "Actors Discuss the Art of Acting," by Clayton Hamilton; "Baron Munchausen Reappears in Kentucky," by Edwin Markham; Mr. Guedalla Inspects the Revolutionary Fathers," by G. D. Eaton; "Floyd Dell Writes the Autobiography of a Generation," by Nora B. Cunningham; "The Strange Fraternity of Hoboes," by Jim Tully; "Seeking Beauty with John Keats," by Frank C. Lockwood; "Why Our Working Men Own Motor Cars," by Katherine Woods; "Mr. Burke Finds New Tales in London Slums," by James L. Ford; "New Books for Boys and Girls," by Mary Graham Bonner.

Springfield, Missouri



Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hosiery of Silk *on Lyon Shelving* of Steel

IN Real Silk Hosiery Mills, one of the silk hosiery manufacturers using Lyon Steel Storage Equipment, there already has been built up an installation of a quarter of a million pounds of Lyon Steel Shelving.

Quick as the needs for increased and improved methods arise, the sections of Lyon Steel Shelving are re-arranged, more units are added and the demands of a rapidly expanding business are met without trouble, delay or large re-adjustment cost.

Adaptability and strength are excellent qualifications in shelving for any purpose, but for sheer silk hosiery storage another quality—smoothness—is necessary. There are no burrs, no rough edges, no projections on Lyon Steel Shelving to catch the threads of Real Silk Hosiery. In its needs, Real Silk is not unique. Many manufacturers select Lyon Steel Shelving because its smooth finish protects the easily marred surfaces of fine products, whether of fabric or of metal.

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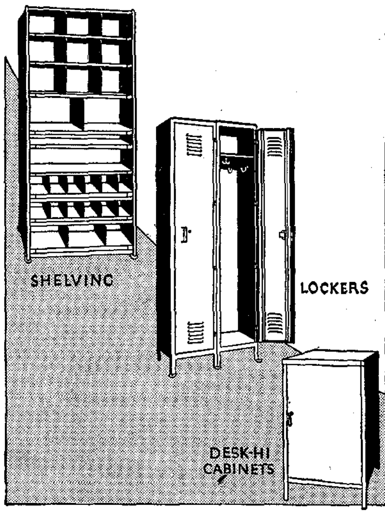
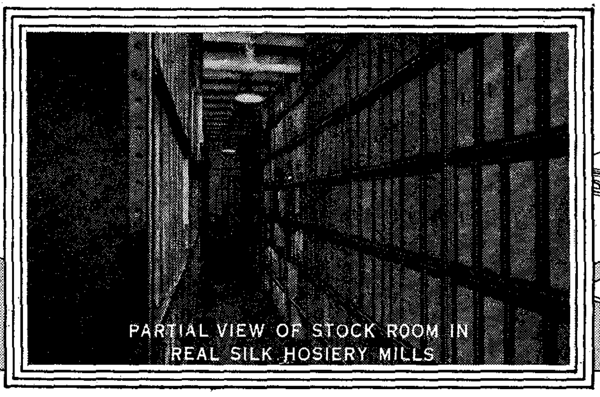
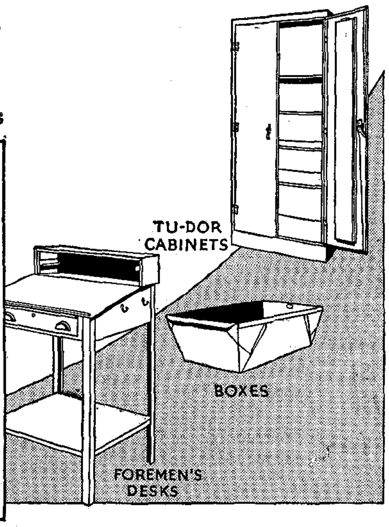
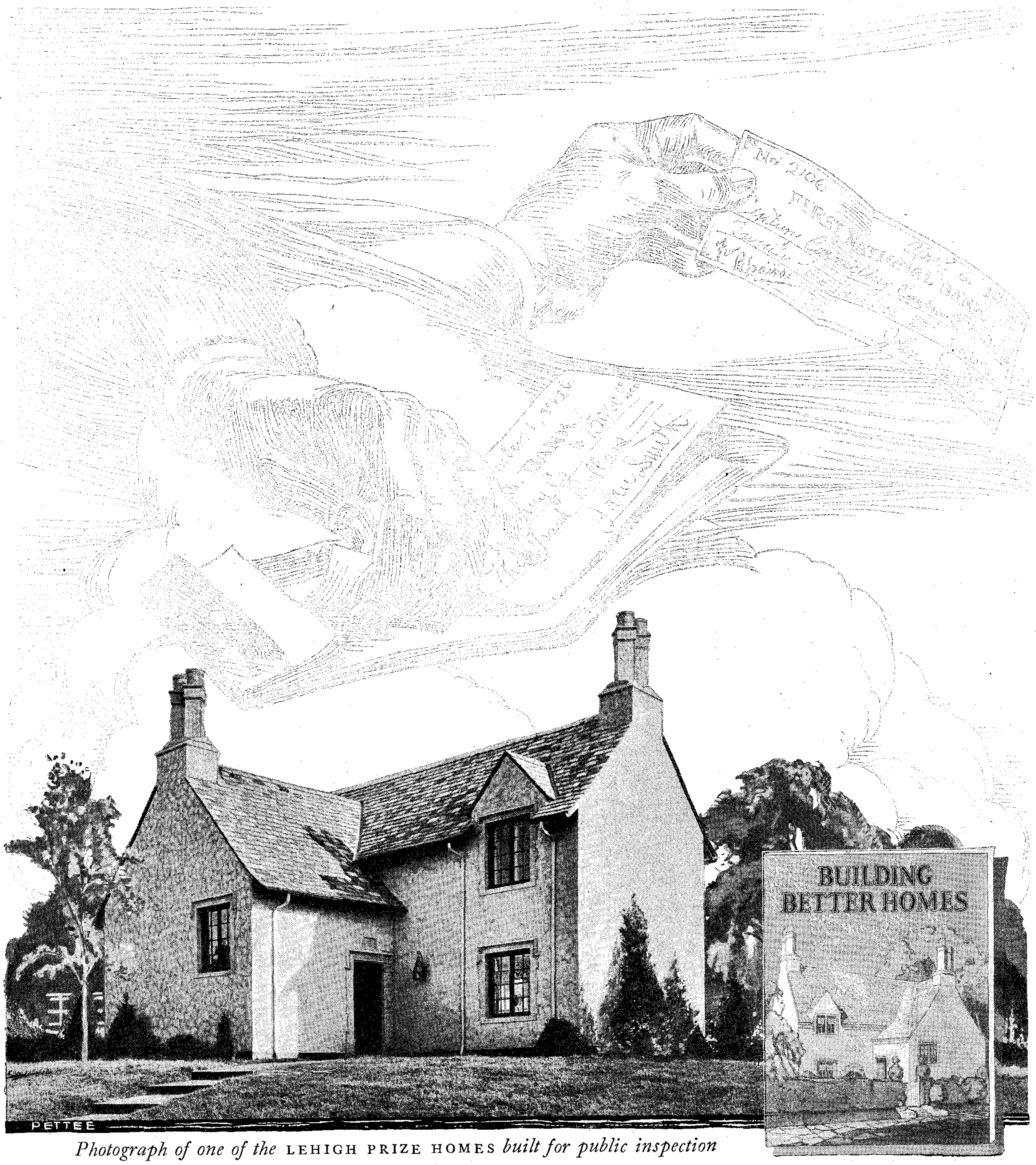




PARTIAL VIEW OF STOCK ROOM IN REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS





Photograph of one of the LEHIGH PRIZE HOMES *built for public inspection*

Many homes are paid for twice

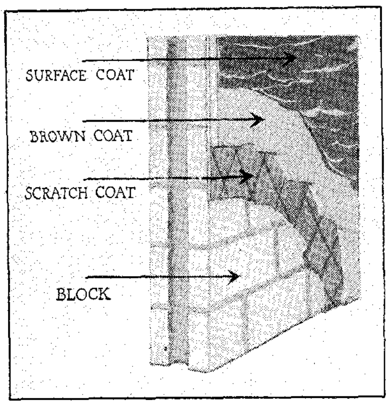
This new book tells you how to avoid a second cost

MANY a man has discovered that he has paid twice for his home. Once in the original cost—again in repairs, repainting and replacements. Even now many people will build homes and pay for them a second time with money that might be saved. Such a waste can be avoided.

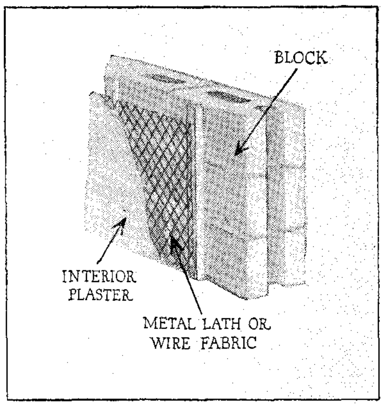
You can now build a home combining beauty and comfort without this second cost. The modern concrete masonry home offers protection from the assaults of time and climate. It cannot rot, rust, or decay. Only the trim may later need repainting.

The advantages of this comparatively new type of construction have this year been demonstrated to thousands of prospective homebuilders.

How thousands learned of this new construction



Construction of a concrete masonry wall from the outside looking in



The same wall as it is built up from the inside

A SHORT time ago the Lehigh Portland Cement Company built for public inspection concrete masonry homes near New York, Chicago, Kansas City and Birmingham.

Each home was one of the 28 prize-winners in the Lehigh Prize Home Competition in which hundreds of the country's leading architects competed. These prize homes were opened to the public immediately upon completion. Crowds visited them—thousands daily. More than 75,000 visitors inspected these homes.

What these visitors saw was a home—moderate in cost—unusually attractive in design—skilfully planned so as to save space—fire-safe, promising an almost total avoidance of later painting and repairs. To repeat, the modern concrete masonry home cannot rot, rust, or decay.

You will find a wealth of information in this illustrated book—FREE

The book, "BUILDING BETTER HOMES," contains pictures and descriptions of the progressive steps in building the Lehigh Prize Homes, from the selection of the site to the time of completion—every detail just as it happened. Reading it makes you feel that you were present each day these homes were being built. It is filled with valuable suggestions, the result of this recent building experience. Send the coupon below for a copy.

The Lehigh Dealer is eager to help you

Talk with the dealer in your community who displays the Blue-and-White Lehigh Sign. He may already have built a prize home or may now be planning to. He is thoroughly familiar with the details of concrete masonry construction and will be glad to explain its many advantages.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company
New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Allentown, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Spokane, Wash. Other offices in principal cities throughout the United States

How to get permanent satisfaction—whatever you build

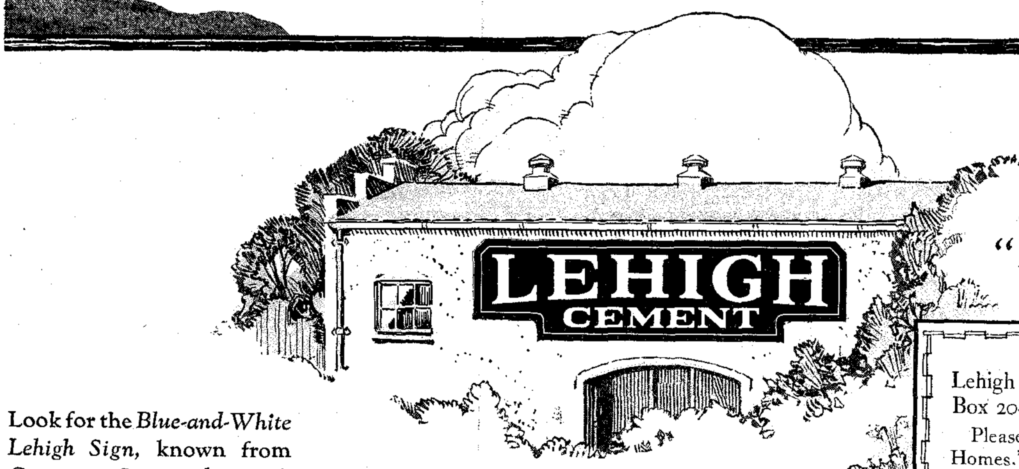
1—The first essential, when you build, is to get Dependable Materials. Precautions should be taken. The dealer who insists on carrying Lehigh Cement for you, often does so in the face of constant pressure to offer you the "just as good" brand. Is it not reasonable to expect such a dealer to protect your interests in other ways by handling a line of thoroughly Dependable Materials?

Let the Blue-and-White Lehigh Sign guide you to a reliable dealer.

2—Make sure to secure competent workmanship. A good contractor will save you money through skilful building economies. He will put quality both where it can be seen at the start and where it will be noticed for its low repair expenses in the years to come.

A point to remember in choosing a contractor: The contractor who insists on Dependable Materials is more likely to hire competent help and to put skill and dependability into all that he builds.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY



SEND *coupon and 10¢ for the* BOOK...
"Building Better Homes"

Look for the *Blue-and-White Lehigh Sign,* known from Coast to Coast—the mark of the reliable dealer.

Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Box 20-I, Allentown, Pa.

Please send me the book, "Building Better Homes." I enclose 10c to cover forwarding cost.

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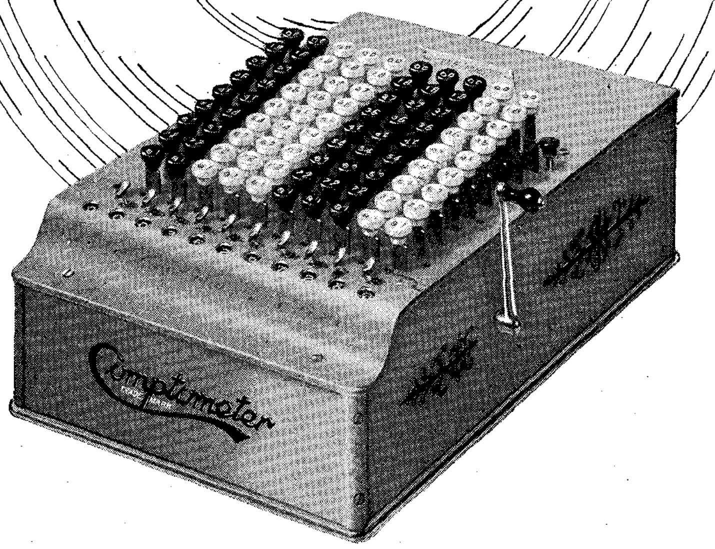

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

WHEN MR. COOLIDGE LEAVES THE WHITE HOUSE

SOONER or later—later or sooner—since even the best of friends must part, it is evident that Calvin Coolidge must pack up and remove himself to some sphere of life which he will doubtless ornament in the capacity of what one historian has called "that melancholy product of the American governmental system, an ex-President." When that time arrives, "what will he do with himself?" inquires Everett Spring in *The Independent*. And he adds that "it is largely in his power to choose any career that suits him," for "whatever Mr. Coolidge finally determines on, he will scarcely lack precedent." Which leads up to a review of what other "melancholy products" in this country's history have done with their lives after being "turned out" of the White House "to shift for themselves." Mr. Spring's conclusion is that the after-lives of previous ex-Presidents have been "as varied as their own characters and antecedents"; and he adds cautiously that "if there are any among our Presidents whose later careers have been strongly marked for good or evil, the list of those who sought a quiet retirement at the end of their term of office is much longer." From which point we read on:

> From Washington to the present time the great majority of ex-Presidents have been satisfied to live in their old homes, as their individual means permitted them. Of the earlier Presidents, chosen for the most part from the landed aristocracy of Virginia, this is especially true. With such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, "Richard was himself again" when he was on his own plantation, waited on by his slaves, and dividing his time between the management of his estate and the entertainment of his friends. They were not suffered, however, even had they been so disposed, to free themselves entirely from all responsibility for the country they had guided. To them their successors looked for guidance, and their influence, when they chose to use it, was still powerful in the councils of their party.
>
> The story of Washington's calm resignation of his high office, and of his simple life at Mount Vernon for the few years that were left to him, is a familiar one. It is not so generally known, however, that little more than a year after he had definitely retired from public life, he was prepared to assume again the command of the United States Army, this time against his old allies, the French. Through the greater part of John Adams's Administration the strained relations with France, which eventually resulted in a few naval encounters, threatened the country with another invasion. So, for a large part of the three years while he lived at Mount Vernon, Washington was engaged in perfecting plans for the national defense. Owing to a change in French policy, however, the preparations for war came to

Remington TYPEWRITERS

A MACHINE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

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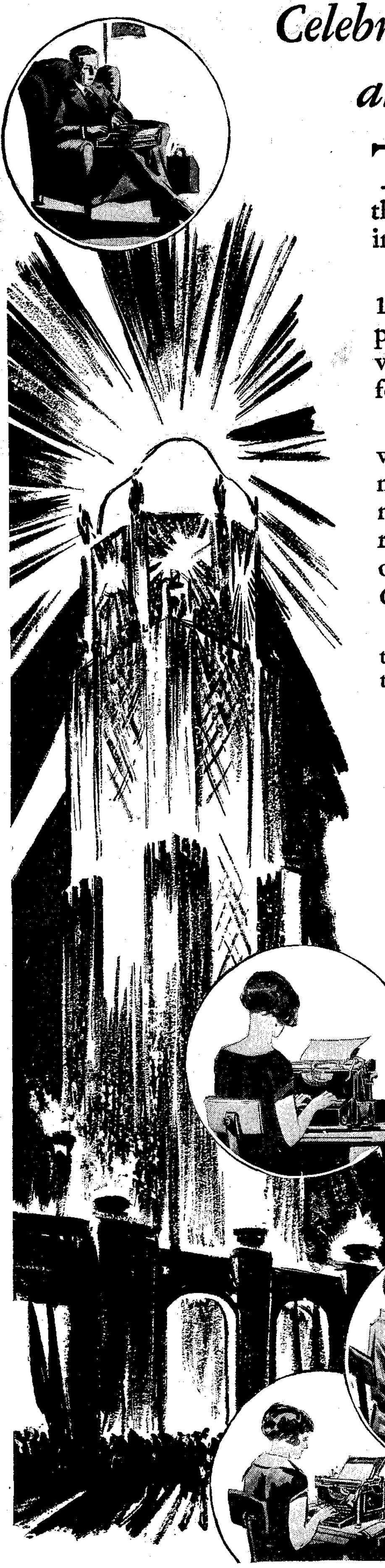


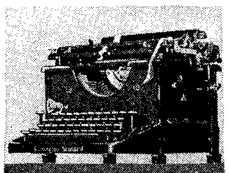
THE Half Century from the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 to the Sesqui-Centennial of the present year constitutes a remarkable period in Remington Typewriter history.

It was at the Centennial fifty years ago that the Model 1 Remington, the first practical typewriter, made its initial public appearance. The machine was then a curiosity, and visitors to the exposition purchased samples of its work for twenty-five cents apiece.

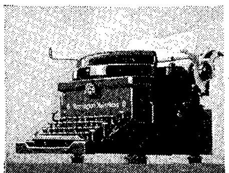
The period between these two great expositions has witnessed the conquest of the entire world by the writing machine, and the Remington Typewriter today is a universal necessity of modern business and modern life. This great record of progress has been recognized in the designation of the Remington as the *Official Typewriter of The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.*

The outstanding feature of the Remington Typewriter Line in this Sesqui-Centennial year is its universality—for it is the one typewriter line which includes *a Machine for Every Purpose.*

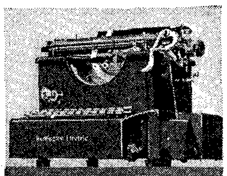
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 374 Broadway, New York
Branches Everywhere
Remington Typewriter Company of Canada, Ltd., 68 King Street, West, Toronto



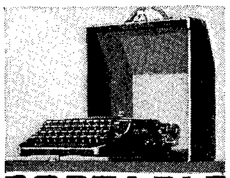
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS



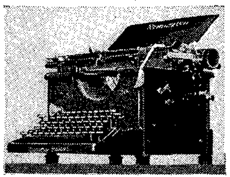
NOISELESS TYPEWRITERS



ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS



PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS



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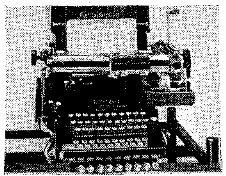
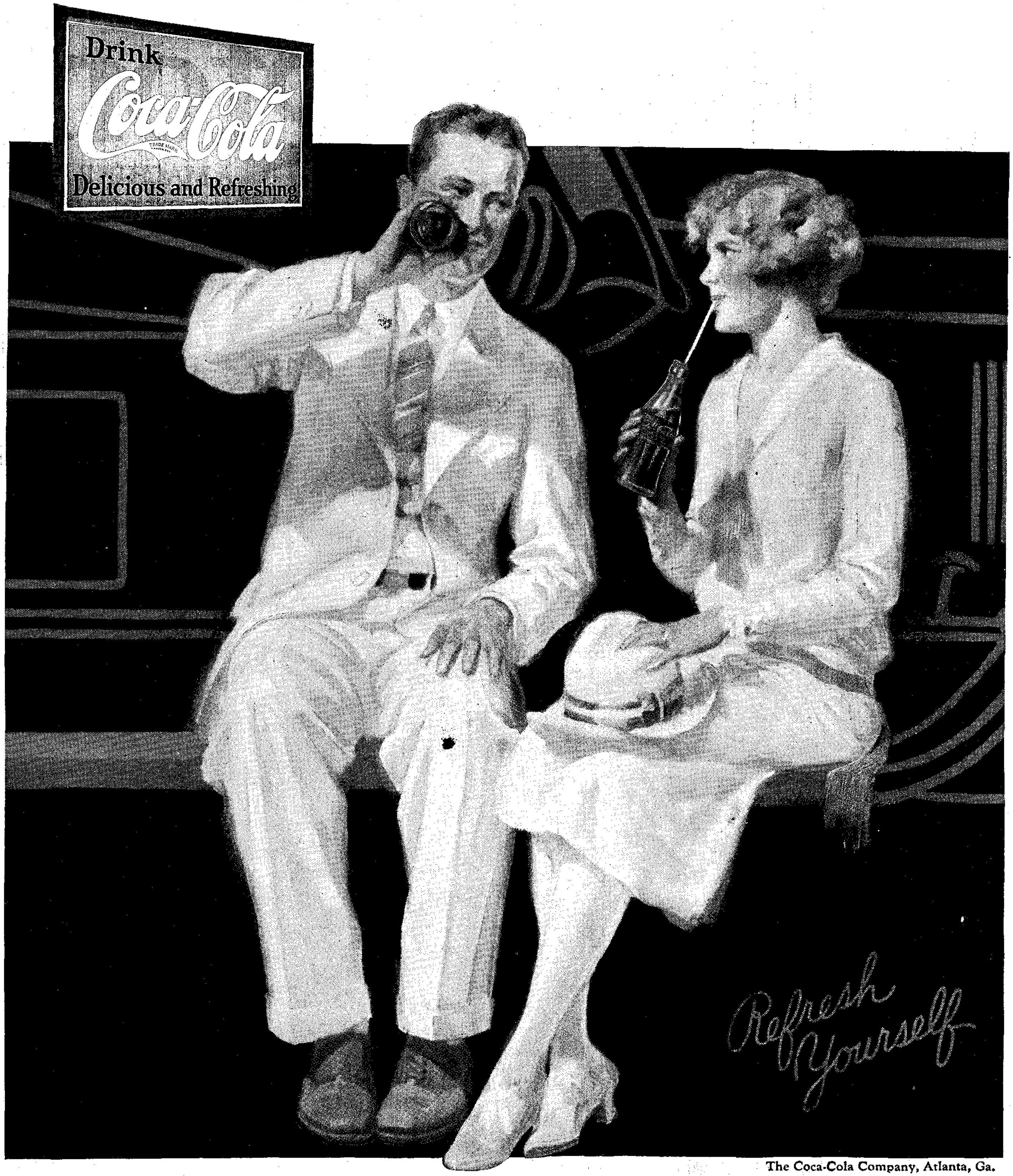


ACCOUNTING MACHINES

REMINGTON Typewriter representatives are more than mere salesmen. They are trained and efficient counselors, equipped to diagnose every office problem and to recommend just the right Remington machines for each requirement of any line of business.

Remington-made Paragon Ribbons and Red Seal Carbon Papers always make good impressions


Drink
Coca-Cola
Trade Mark
Delicious and Refreshing
Refresh Yourself

The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

STOP AT THE RED SIGN

It shows where happy healthy refreshment awaits you at more than 400,000 cool and cheerful places. So shines a good drink in a thirsty world ~ ~ ~

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS ~ 7 MILLION A DAY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

nothing, and Washington was never called into the field again.

He found enough to occupy him at home. In a letter written shortly after his return to Mount Vernon, he says: "To make and sell a little flour annually, to repair houses going fast to ruin, to build one for the security of my papers of a public nature, will constitute employment for the few years I have to remain on this terrestrial globe." He was an ardent admirer of learning: his library of eight hundred and thirty-six books was a large one for the age; and his election as chancellor of the College of William and Mary flattered him apparently more than all the honors that had before been heaped on his head.

Far different was the departure from public life of his successor, John Adams. Defeated for reelection, at odds with his party, unpopular with the people, humiliated and embittered, the second President of the United States actually sneaked away from the White House in the dawn of March 4, 1801, to avoid witnessing the triumph of Jefferson, to whom he had written angrily, "You have turned me out!" None recognized him as he drove away from Washington, and he was left to himself in his retirement in the old Adams homestead in Quincy, Massachusetts.

There he lived for twenty-five years, reading much, carrying on a bitter controversy with Hamilton and the Hamiltonians over the dead past; but appearing in public again only through the columns of the newspapers and at the very close of his life as a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. He was far from happy. In a letter to Rufus King in 1814, he wrote: "I am left alone—can there be any deeper damnation in this universe than to be condemned to a long life in danger, toil, and anxiety; to be rewarded only with abuse, insult, and slander, and to die at seventy leaving to an amiable wife and nine amiable children nothing for an inheritance but the contempt, hatred, and malice of the world? How much prettier a thing it is to be a disinterested patriot like Washington and Franklin, live and die among the hosannas of the multitude, and leave half a million to one child or to no child!"

His bitterness was somewhat softened with age, we are told, for "at the end his relations with Jefferson were friendly. He died on July 4, 1826, a few hours after his old adversary, the 'Sage of Monticello,' expired in Virginia." Concerning whom:

Opposed in politics, character, and education to his predecessors, Jefferson made his retirement the reverse of Adams's. Instead of running away in disfavor, he refused a third term, following Washington's example, and a little later declined the post of Secretary of State on the ground of old age. Nevertheless, he continued to engage actively in public affairs till within five years of his death; and his influence with his party was so overshadowing that President Madison was criticized as a mere puppet. Indeed, in his character as statesman, philosopher, and "sage," Jefferson became a kind of political oracle, and his estate a modern Delphi, visited by all sorts and conditions of men.

His fame had its inconveniences and brought with it its own punishment. As nothing was further from his thoughts than "Jeffersonian simplicity," and as Monticello was at all times overrun with visitors who stayed as long as they saw fit, his once ample fortune dwindled rapidly. When he left the White House his wealth was estimated at about $200,000—a great sum for those days—but in the course of a few years, Jefferson was literally eaten out of house and home. Since Virginian hospitality did not permit any one to be turned away from the door, the end was inevitable; and Jefferson died heavily in debt. Incidentally, the end of his career is one of the strongest arguments for a liberal pension for ex-Presidents.

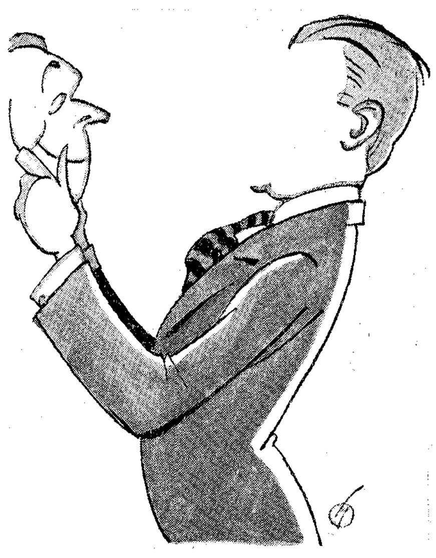
Financial troubles darkened the last years of another of our early Presidents—James Monroe. As an envoy in Europe in the years immediately following the Revolution, Monroe had incurred heavy drains upon a fortune none too large for even those simple days. As a result, on his retirement in 1825, he was forced to sell his old home, "Oak Hill," in Virginia, and to live instead in New York, where he rented a small house. Having been for eight years President of the whole nation, he believed that he had no longer a right to interfere in party politics; and tho he served as a local magistrate, as a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention, and as a regent of the University of Virginia, Monroe occupied himself chiefly with writing and with his immense correspondence.

With Monroe ends the group of landed aristocrats who left their estates to take part in the government of the nation, and who, when their work was done, went back to their old homes and the life of their neighbors.

Monroe was followed by John Quincy Adams, the son of the fugitive of 1801, and with much of his father's bitterness of spirit. He was destined, however, to a very different career. After four uneventful years, he was defeated for reelection in 1828 by Andrew Jackson. Tho only fifty-one years old, this disappointment was apparently too much for him. He resolved "to go into the deepest retirement and withdraw from all connection with public affairs." It was, however, easier said than done.

Most of Adams's life had been spent in the public service at home and abroad, and to begin at his age the practise of law, for which he had been educated, was little short of absurd. On the other hand, his income of about $4,000 a year, burdened as he was with debt, did not allow him to set up as a country gentleman. It is not surprizing, therefore, to find him a year later elected to the House of Representatives from Plymouth. Tho he was doubtful of the reception that would be given to a Representative who had been Senator and President, his own mind was clear. "Nor in my opinion," he wrote, "would an ex-President of the United States be degraded by service even as a selectman of his town if elected thereto by the people."

As President, Adams had been neither popular nor distinguished; as a plain Member of the House of Representatives, he was to stand constantly before the eyes of his countrymen, until his death, sixteen years afterwards, as a pioneer in the abolitionist movement. There was little sympathy for him then, so little that he escaped a vote of censure by the narrowest margin, and chiefly on account of his own brilliant defense. For sympathy the stern fighter seemed to care nothing. But even



It's the only face you've got

The only face, too, that you'll ever have. The question is: Do you like it well enough to treat it *right*—give it, every morning, the comfort of a Complete Mennen Shave.

Take it from me, you'll feel a whale of a lot fitter and peppier if you do. It's one of those things which you can't begin to appreciate until you've actually tried it out.

I tell you what you do. Go around to the drugstore tonight. A tube of Mennen Shaving Cream will set you back only 50 cents for the big size—a size that spells true economy.

Then tomorrow morning, lather up and go to it. Honest, *men*—it makes all the difference in the world. You'll get the biggest, quickest lather you ever built. And the Dermutation process will take every ounce of fight out of your whiskers.

Swish! Your razor goes through as clean as a fire engine through traffic. Your face is left smooth as a new dollar bill.

After that, Mennen Skin Balm. It costs only half a buck for a big tube that will last you months. A little squeeze rubbed over the face and *boy*—it's the freshest, pleasantest sensation you ever had. A zippy, tingling coolness—allaying all skin irritation—toning up the tissues. Takes away all the shiny look. And it's all absorbed in half a minute.

For the final touch—Mennen Talcum for Men. A quarter a tin and a tin goes a long way. Dust a little over your face—it doesn't show. But it does dry out all the moisture the towel doesn't reach. It's antiseptic. Spreads a soft, gossamer film that protects against the elements or collar irritation.

You go down to breakfast feeling as if you had a personal valet working for you.

And that's *that*. Come on now, fellows. Get next to yourself. Your face—the only one you've got—will welcome 365 Mennen Shaves a year. Why not reach out and get the best there is?

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Try a Waterman's Before You Buy a Fountain Pen

The smoothness with which it glides over the paper, the perfect balance in your hand, the ease with which it may be filled, the no-time-limit guarantee and the moderate price will all so appeal to you that when you try you'll buy a Waterman's.

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Merchants who sell Waterman's are sincerely desirous that the pen you buy is exactly to your liking. They want you to try different pen points until you are perfectly suited. It pays to buy a pen from a merchant who has your interest quite as much as his own at heart. Look for the identifying mark.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

his bitterest enemies were forced to respect his courage.

To leave the White House almost a nonentity and to become famous on the floor of the House of Representatives, says Mr. Spring, is "a startling reversal of the usual process for which there is no parallel, but other ex-Presidents have remained in active politics long after their terms were ended." And he cites:

> Martin Van Buren, defeated for reelection in the celebrated "log-cabin and hard cider" campaign of 1840, lost the Democratic nomination in 1844, and the election as a "Free-soiler" in 1848. This signal defeat as the head of a third party ended his active career, and after a trip abroad he retired to his home on the Hudson.
>
> A comparatively obscure man when he became Vice-President, and on the death of Harrison, President, John Tyler was still less influential when his term was over in 1845. But unlike Van Buren, he persisted in politics. He had been placed, the year before, at the head of a third ticket, nominated by a convention composed chiefly of office-holders; but perceiving that there was no chance of success, he wisely withdrew from the field. A Virginian by birth and a lawyer by profession, he devoted himself to his practise until the crisis that followed Lincoln's election. Then he reappeared in the national arena as a delegate to the futile "peace convention" of 1861 and, on its failure, threw in his lot with the Confederacy. The next year he died in Richmond, a member of the Confederate Congress—a strange death for a former President of the United States!
>
> With the exception of Grant, Cleveland, Roosevelt, and Taft, Van Buren was, indeed, the last of our Presidents to remain a figure of great national importance after once leaving the White House. Polk died three months after the expiration of his term of office; and in the storm of war, his successors, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, sank into obscurity. After losing the nomination for the Presidency in 1852, Fillmore made an extensive tour through the West and South, and then journeyed to Europe. In 1856, while still abroad, he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but as a factor in the political situation he was insignificant thereafter. Pierce also traveled for some years in Europe, returning just before the outbreak of the Civil War. Tho a New Hampshire man, his sympathies were partly with the South; and his life in Concord, where he spent his last years, was quiet. Similarly, Buchanan was unwilling or unable to maintain a sufficiently decided stand to keep his political prominence. After a trip abroad, he, too, passed the remainder of his life in retirement at his country home near Lancaster, Pa.
>
> In the quieter era which followed the war, our ex-Presidents have been more in evidence. Andrew Johnson was elected as a United States Senator in 1875, six years after he had left the White House, but he died before he took his seat as Senator.
>
> Sadder, tho more dramatic, was the close of Grant's life. On his return, in 1879, from his trip around the world, one long ovation to the victorious soldier, he tried to secure the nomination for a third

term. Failing in this, he was ill advised enough to turn his ambition to Wall Street as a member of the ill-starred firm of Grant & Ward. Unfortunately, he himself had had no business experience, and his partner's proceedings were allowed to pass uninvestigated. The result was a disaster so complete that, in order to settle his debts, Grant offered to surrender his entire property, and even volunteered to pledge his medals. But he was not driven to this extreme.

Encouraged by the success of four articles that he wrote for *The Century*, Grant set to work on his "Memoirs"; and altho he himself did not live to see their success, they accomplished their object. A year after the first volume appeared, his widow received from the publishers a check for $200,000, her share of the profits. This was a new record in publishing; for, before that time, the largest single check ever received by an author had been $100,000, Macaulay's reward for his history of England.

Less distinguished when they entered the White House, the after-lives of Grant's successors, Hayes and Arthur, were also less checkered. Blaine having defeated him for the Republican nomination in 1880, Hayes retired as soon as his term was over to his home in Fremont, Ohio. Arthur, also defeated in the Republican convention by Blaine, died in New York City a year after the expiration of his term of office.

The next of our ex-Presidents to die, Benjamin Harrison, did not retire entirely from public life until very shortly before his death in 1901. After a temporary retirement as a lawyer in Indiana, he was appointed, in 1899, one of the counsel for the Anglo-Venezuelan Arbitration Commission, and the same year he was sent as a delegate to the International Peace Conference at The Hague. Outside of the field of politics, he was also active in the revision of the creed of the Presbyterian Church. Grover Cleveland, with the exception of a trusteeship of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's stock, held no office of a public nature from the end of his Presidencies in 1897 to his death in 1908.

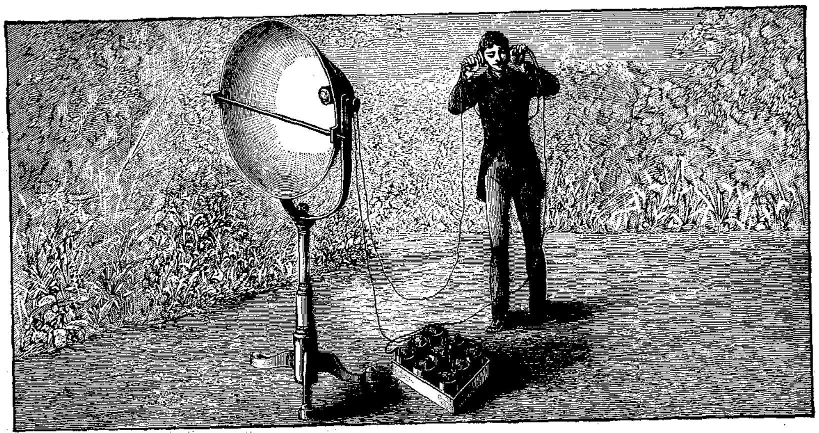
The career of Theodore Roosevelt after leaving the Presidency was one of unexampled activity. As hunter, traveler, explorer, writer, and organizer of a new political party, his days were never idle. He was influential in American politics up to the time of his death. And Taft has been active as head of another branch of the Federal Government.

What President Coolidge will make of the future before him is an interesting subject for speculation. At least he will have no one precedent to bind him.

ONE MILLION WILD HORSES—An Oregon commission estimates a total of 200,000 in that State. Montana has twice as many, and the numbers in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Arizona bring the wild-horse population of the six States to the million mark, according to E. E. Harriman. He continues, in *Adventure* magazine:

> These brutes are a scrubby lot in the main, tho some exist that are fine animals. The old breed of mustangs was incomparably better. Inbreeding is responsible for much of the degeneration. Where stallions invade territory and drive off the leaders of years, usurping their lead and bands of mares, the breed improves. When a band holds to one valley and outsiders do not come in, the breed runs out in quality.

Telephoning over a ray of light



Building on the Telephone Principle

FIFTY years ago Alexander Graham Bell discovered the principle of the telephone. His first telephone employed wire as the connecting path over which words passed. Four years later he used a beam of light instead of wire to carry speech between telephone instruments.

Today, both wire and wireless telephony are employed on every hand in the service of the nation. Wire telephony, with its thousands of central offices, its complex switchboards and millions of miles of wire, envelops the country, carrying for the American people 70,000,000 conversations every day. Wireless telephony is broadcasting entertainment and carrying important information to the remotest regions.

But new applications of the telephone principle are still being found. In the loud speaker, in the deaf set, the electrical stethoscope, the improved phonograph, the telephone principle has been adapted by the Bell Telephone Laboratories to the uses of the physician, the public speaker and the musician. The scientific research and engineering skill, which enable America to lead the world in telephone service, are also bringing forth from the telephone principle other devices of great usefulness.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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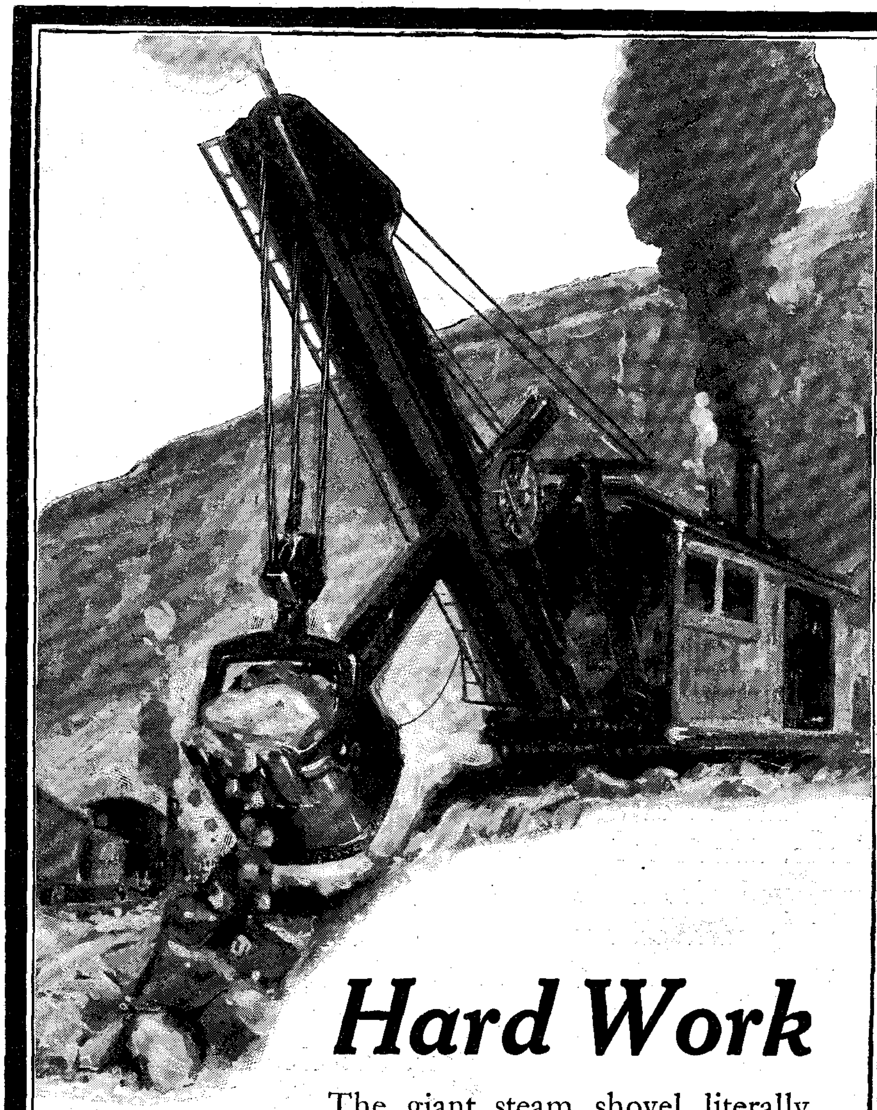
BELL SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION



Hard Work

The giant steam shovel literally gnaws its way into compact earth, sand, gravel, throwing the material behind it with almost human abandon and skill.

In most types of steam shovels, wire rope is the "moving factor"—the conveyer of power from engine to business end.

For all kinds of heavy duty, Yellow Strand Wire Rope has no superior. Made of specially drawn imported wire, it is the pride of a rope manufacturing firm that helped pioneer the industry. One strand is painted yellow for your protection.

This company also makes all standard grades of wire rope for all purposes.

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Carry a Basline Autowline in your car and safeguard your spare tire with Powersteel Autowlock. Both are made of Yellow Strand. Ask your accessory dealer.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

MAKING AIRMEN IN THE ORIENT

A LARGE Japanese Navy seaplane was in peril of being forced down in a dangerous thick fog and heavy cross-winds. The pilot, a native student aviator, not wishing to be out at sea in such a contingency, "decided to make a short-cut across a peninsula in which he knew were the safer waters of a lake." Half-way across, as the weather became worse, he decided to land. He had six naval comrades on board. One of the observers stood up in the cockpit to get a better view, at which moment "the plane struck a heavy air bump, tossing the standing man into the way of the propeller." He was killed. Another of the crew "was hurled from the cockpit to land on a wing barely out of reach of the other propeller." As related in *Aero Digest*, which credits the story to Colonel Sempill—or, to give him his correct hereditary designation, Master of Sempill—head of the British Air Mission to Japan, who spent three years in that country working to develop its picked young men into air pilots:

> The plane became almost unmanageable in the storm, but the pilot maneuvered it as best he could, crashing into the lake shortly afterwards. One more man was killed as they struck water, but the other five escaped with their lives.
>
> Colonel Sempill points out that none would have come off alive if the pilot had not chosen to cut across the peninsula in the first place, and then had not managed his ship so well in the face of impossible conditions.
>
> After working three years with the Japanese, the Colonel concludes that while most of their accidents are due to the lack of a sense of instinctive action, which is sometimes imperative in flying anywhere, and particularly above Japan, where the air-currents are very treacherous, the average ability to fly is very high. And since the British Air Mission left in 1922 the percentage of accidents among the Japanese has decreased rapidly. The greater number, however, are still due to errors in judgment.

Colonel Sempill admits that the Japanese "lack mechanical sense, owing to unfamiliarity with machinery," but—

> He calls their courage and hardihood limitless, and their endurance unusually high. He says that what traits they may fail of can be developed. Out of fifty Japanese men examined for training under his pilots, only one was rejected, and that on a defect of eyesight. Respiration was normal, and exaggerated reflexes exceptional, the balancing tests were perfect, vision was good and color vision normal. The capacity for balancing the ocular muscles under increasing disability was slightly below normal. Frequently flights of eight and nine continuous hours were made by Japanese student pilots without signs of fatigue.

According to Kennedy Young, who writes the *Aero Digest* article, Japan was stimulated to prodigious progress in aviation by the feats of the American round-the-world flyers. He describes a scene at a Japan coast town in a rainstorm on a morning when the flyers were scheduled to arrive:

> "They can't possibly fly to-day," said one of the Japanese. Two planes which had been planning to come up from Osaka had been prevented by the treacherous weather.
>
> But they did come, popping suddenly out of the leaden sky seaward, the sound of their motors drowned by the storm. Unerringly they had hit the designated rendezvous after a flight down an irregular coastline, with poor visibility all the way and rain during the last hundred miles. The three ships twice circled around the edge of the bay, then alighted singly, plowing up a great curtain of spray. After a tussle to prevent them from being driven on the beach, they were moored safely in the most sheltered part of the bay. It amazed the Japanese naval officers. To the American flyers, who had conquered a dozen greater dangers in crossing the Bering Sea a few weeks earlier, it was only another obstacle overcome; to the Japanese airmen, who had believed such an attempt fatal under such conditions, it was a miracle.
>
> But just a year after the American world flight reached Kushimoto, June 2, 1924, one of the Japanese officers who had been so amazed, performed a similar feat himself when he led a non-stop flight of two Imperial Navy planes from Tokyo to Hokkaido, about 700 miles, under approximate conditions.
>
> In this little island empire at the bottom of the world, the world flight created more of a sensation than at any other place on its itinerary.
>
> What if an air fleet should attack Japan across the Bering Sea, or down from Siberia? This question arose for the first time in the minds of the military leaders of Japan, not as an imminent possibility, but as a strategical problem of defense. The world flight taught them that aerial attack might come from any quarter of the globe, and for this and other reasons the Supreme Military Council presently voted to embark upon an extensive aerial program.
>
> In the popular mind there was even greater agitation. Previous contact of the Japanese public with the aerial prowess of other nations had been remote. During the war stories of battles in the clouds, thousands of miles away, had meant little. After the war, it is true, two foreign aviation missions had visited Japan, each of forty men, and equipped with several hundred planes, to train selected Army and Naval battalions in all branches of aerial science. But neither created a tithe of the popular impression made by the American world flight. It had emerged—by air—from the stormy wildernesses of the Arctic.
>
> "Why can't we do this, too?" the Japanese began to ask.
>
> Aviation promptly became the theme of the hour.
>
> So now the Japanese are building a powerful air fleet that some day will rival in strength that of any of the first-class Powers. The Imperial Japanese Navy has been developed in a remarkably short time to rank as one of the first three in the world.
>
> In the brief space of one year the Japanese have established a reliable air-mail service between Tokyo and Fukuoka, points separated by about the same distance as New York and Chicago. This will

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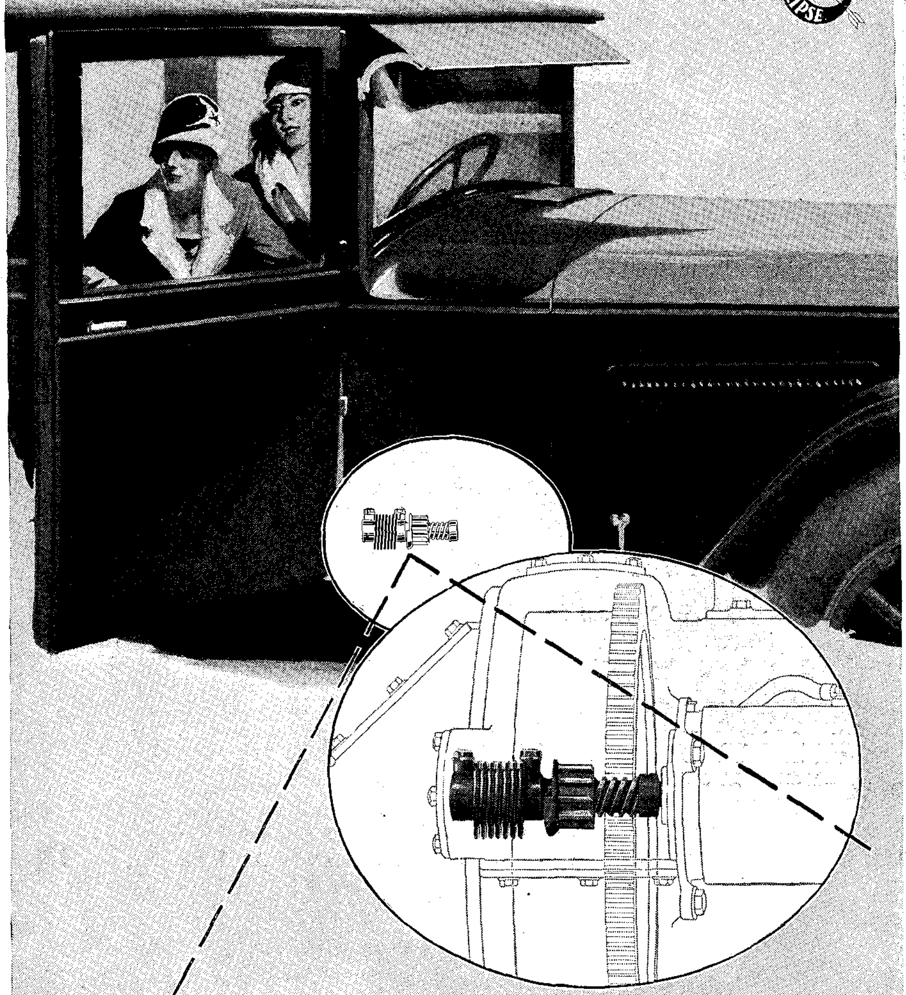

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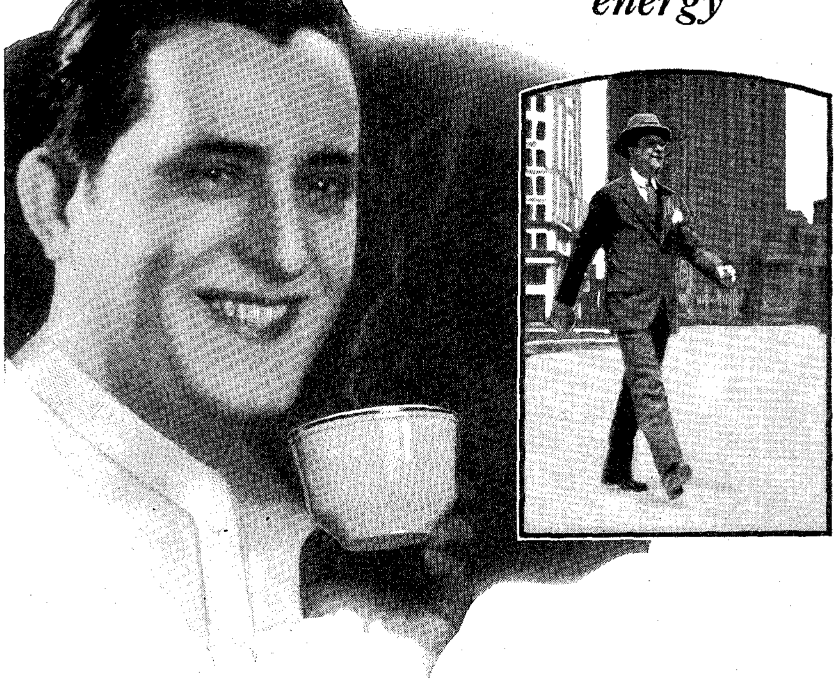

Now from Switzerland—a natural way to instant sleep when you go to bed—make this 3-day test

When you go to bed do your nerves stay up? Leaving you dragged out on the morrow—your mornings logy, your energies drained by afternoon?

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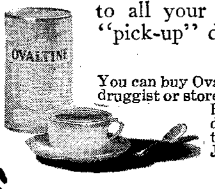
A few years ago Ovaltine was introduced into this country. Today hundreds of hospitals use it. More than 20,000 doctors recommend it. Not only as a restorative, but also for malnutrition, nerve-strain, convalescence, backward children and the aged.

Just make a 3-day test of Ovaltine. Note the difference, not only in your sleep, but in your next day's energy. You tackle your work with greater vigor. You "carry through" for the whole day. There's a new zest to your work; to all your daily activities. It's truly a "pick-up" drink—for any time of day.



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Peoria, Illinois

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City..........*State*..........

(One package to a person) *Write plainly*

Send for 3-day test

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

be extended later to Shanghai, Korea and Tientsin, making the total Japanese air-mail mileage as great as that of the American transcontinental air mail.

Since the American world flight, the Japanese have forged an air route from Tokyo to Peking; they have linked up most of their colonies by air; they have sent two planes from Japan to Paris and London, blazing a trail for trans-Siberian air mail; they have built an air base in the jungles of Formosa, from which the head-hunting tribes of that island province have been subdued, and which, incidentally, is within striking distance of the Philippine Islands; a separate aerial corps has been created in the Army, and one soon is to be established by the Navy, while the size of both air forces has been augmented considerably during the past twelve months. Several airplane carriers have been put in commission by the Navy.

New altitude and distance records have been made, some of them respectably near to the world marks.

Japanese planes as powerful and reliable as any of foreign make are beginning to appear. Foreign instructors have been dispensed with in both Army and Navy.

The writer bids us contrast this progress to the advance made by any other nation in the world during the past year, and goes on:

Japan's military policy has always been one of "armed peace," and the nation that keeps two million men continually trained to arms is capable of building up an air force of several thousand planes and a proportionate number of auxiliary vessels and supply bases in various parts of the Far East. Such a force more effectively than any land force would enable Japan to dominate Eastern Asia and would insure against attack.

Two hundred planes a year is the present building program of the Imperial Army. At this rate ten years from now Japan will have a force in the air to equal any the United States will muster at its present rate of expansion.

To-morrow is likely to find Japan a nation with its first-line defense in the air, able to overshadow Hawaii and the Philippines.

Japan easily may exercise on the mainland of Asia by virtue of its aerial supremacy to come, a more powerful influence than any Occidental power. The wings of the Rising Sun, which scarcely have begun to sprout, soon may cause as much fluttering in the councils of the world as the peerless escadrilles of France now cause in Europe.

Manpower, money, and the capacity for organization are the principal factors to any national achievement. Japan has the men, the money will come, even tho slowly, and Japan has military leaders of Bismarckian foresight and intelligence. She is the only nation in the Orient awake to nationhood. She has changed, as many evidences show.

Most convincing of these is the sight of a flock of military planes in maneuvers, ably piloted in the most difficult formations of mimic combat. In one recent meeting in Tokyo witnessed by the Prince Regent and by more than 50,000 people, as large a crowd as gathers for the Pulitzer trophy races in America, smoke bombs were dropt

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

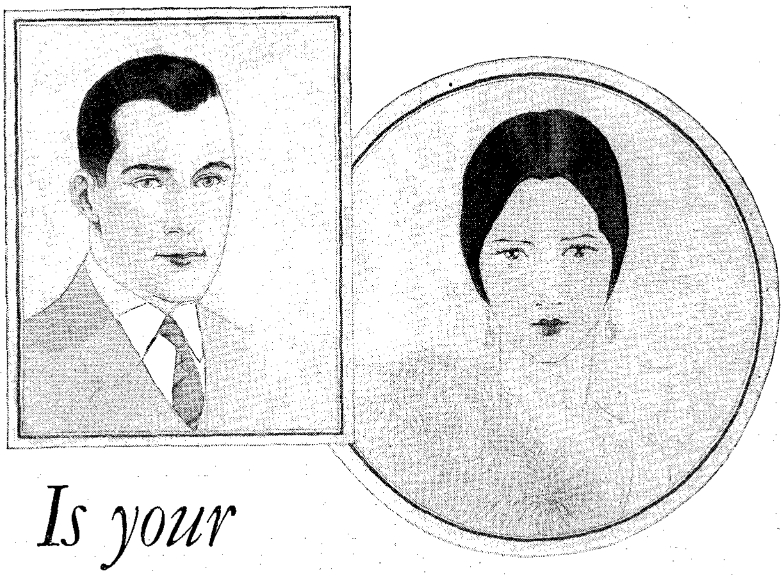
from a height of 2,000 feet on a target, built, like a motion-picture setting, to represent the walls of a city. In two minutes the whole "city" was destroyed.

A CLINIC FOR AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

Of the uncountable accidents for which automobiles are responsible every year, and which in turn are responsible for a monetary loss of hundreds of millions annually, a large proportion "have for their cause the human factor," we are told, and "accidents involving pedestrians are increasing at a rate out of all proportion to the increase in other types of accidents." In Massachusetts, for example, registrations have tripled, and collisions between vehicles are noticeably fewer than they were six years ago, yet during those same six years accidents to pedestrians have nearly doubled. Reviewing the situation and lodging the blame with the automobilist principally, Mr. Ernest Greenwood observes in *The Independent*, "supervision over automobile operators is best established *before* they have been given the right to operate a motor-vehicle. Obviously, to establish the competency of any man to drive requires some sort of regulation in granting a driving privilege. When the applicant presents himself for a license, the opportunity is afforded to establish his physical, mental, and moral fitness." Aware that this "presents a problem of the extent to which competency tests can be carried," Mr. Greenwood asks, "just how far is it practical to classify fit and unfit applicants for the privilege of driving?" and goes on to say:

Motor-vehicle drivers may be divided into two general classifications: 1. Drivers of so-called private vehicles. 2. Drivers of commercial vehicles, taxicabs, motor-buses, and other types used as common carriers or for hire. The first class includes not only the owner of a private passenger car, together with members of his family, but the chauffeurs of these cars as well. The second class includes all others. It is obvious that more attention should be paid to the examination of the drivers of the second class than to those of the first. It is the business of these commercial drivers to operate motor-vehicles. They are on the streets continuously for periods varying from six to twelve hours a day, and their exposure to possible accidents or to combinations of circumstances and conditions which will cause accidents is much greater than the exposure of the driver of a privately owned pleasure car.

In a number of cities, considerable attention has been paid to determining the fitness of various types as drivers, and a number of interesting conclusions have been reached. Large taxicab companies in various cities have apparently reached the conclusion that the man who is twenty-five years of age or more is a better risk from the standpoint of possible accidents than the man under twenty-five years of age. It is generally conceded that no driver under twenty-one years of age should be so employed. It has also been found that the preferential employment of married men by taxicab and motor-bus companies is a sound policy. They are not only more apt to be settled in their habits,



Is your hair question answered here?

4 simple treatments to promote Hair Health

"My hair is falling out and I am troubled with dandruff. What can I do?" writes Miss A of Lakota, Iowa. A Chicago Heights woman asks what to do for excessively oily hair. An East Bangor, Pa. man wants a simple treatment for too-dry hair.

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Successful shampooing removes the accumulations of surface oil from the scalp. This makes the hair seem dry at first but this dryness is temporary and only noticeable for a day or two. If dryness persists it is probably due to inactivity of the oil glands—a condition requiring special care and treatment. You will find an authoritative treatment for dry hair in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

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Too oily hair is produced by an over activity of the oil glands. A special treatment for oily hair, including hints on the correct way to massage, is given in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

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For falling hair, we recommend the Packer treatment for dandruff, the most common cause of premature baldness or loss of hair (you will find this treatment in the booklet which comes with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap). If, however, the regular use of this Packer treatment does not stop the loss of your hair, consult your family physician. He may find some underlying cause due to your general health or he may suggest that you see a scalp specialist.

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MEDITERRANEAN

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

but the man with a family seems to have a different psychology in his attitude toward the general public. The determination of ability to operate a motor-vehicle and the determination of physical condition with special reference to sight and hearing are comparatively simple matters. The determination of reaction to surprize, however, is not so simple, and yet it is quite practical and has been put into practise with surprizingly good results.

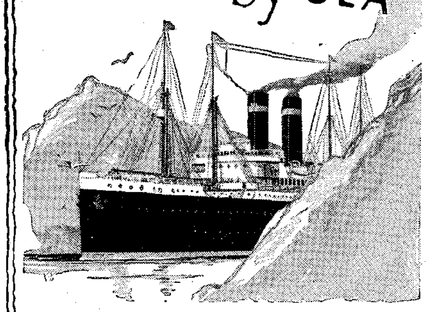
The so-called "time-reaction tests" are used in determining how readily a driver recognizes a new situation and responds to its requirements. As Mr. Greenwood tells us,

> The United States Bureau of Standards has worked out an ingenious method of testing. Two revolvers are fixt beneath an automobile, both being loaded with red lead, which will make a distinct mark on the surface of the highway. The person accompanying the driver who is to be tested fires one of the revolvers, and the driver is supposed to apply his brakes instantly. The firing of this revolver makes a red mark on the highway surface. The application of the brakes fires the second revolver, which also makes a red mark on the highway. To determine the reaction time, the distance in feet between the two red spots on the surface of the highway is divided by the speed in feet per second at which the machine was going when the revolvers were discharged.
>
> The average reaction time for a large number of subjects tested by the Bureau of Standards was found to be slightly more than half a second. In other words, the average person traveling at a rate of thirty miles per hour will go approximately twenty-two feet after hearing the first gun before he begins to apply the brakes. The time required to cover these twenty-two feet is reaction time.

As Mr. Greenwood goes on to say, "drivers vary widely in their reaction times." For instance:

> Some members of this special group tested as low as three-tenths of a second, while others showed a reaction time as high as 1.02 seconds. There is little doubt that many drivers could be picked up on the street who would have reaction times as long as 1.5 or even two seconds. The investigators who conducted these tests found that practically no relation seems to exist between reaction time and the age of the individual. They also found that the reaction times of women were not radically different from those of men, altho they added to this statement that the number of cases was not sufficiently large to warrant any sweeping conclusions. There did seem to be, however, a relation between reaction time and general intelligence. Wherever the Army alpha scores of subjects were available the persons having high intelligence scores seemed to have a marked tendency toward short reaction time. The tests also indicated that, contrary to popular conception, persons having the highest intelligence tended to be the least variable in their reaction times.
>
> It must not be forgotten, however, that while the driver does not know just when the first revolver is to be fired, he expects

CALIFORNIA by SEA



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This book is for those who wish to keep physically fit and maintain normal weight. Not intended as a guide for chronic invalids as all such cases require the care of a competent physician. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

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it, and this fact must be taken into consideration. The same thing is true in all other forms of time-reaction tests. The driver knows that something unusual is going to happen, and if he is intelligent he is mentally prepared and will probably react more quickly than he would if he were driving on the highway and was suddenly faced by some entirely unexpected emergency.

Excellent results would seem to have been obtained by the Chicago company that was the first to make use of time-reaction tests, for we are told:

In applying the test to all drivers in its employ, it was found that all those drivers having a high accident rate in the past reacted in approximately the same way. The company has assumed, therefore, that all applicants for positions as taxicab drivers who react in this way will probably be bad risks and may be expected to have high accident rates. It is claimed that by adopting a policy of refusing employment to this class of drivers the company has reduced its accidents 34 per cent. Whether the reduction in the accident rate of this particular company may be accredited exclusively to time-reaction testing is a question. Most certainly there are other factors which enter into the matter. The policy of the company with regard to minimum age, preferential employment of married men, the requirement of a minimum standard of general intelligence, and the educational work which it carries on are all factors in any definite program of accident reduction.

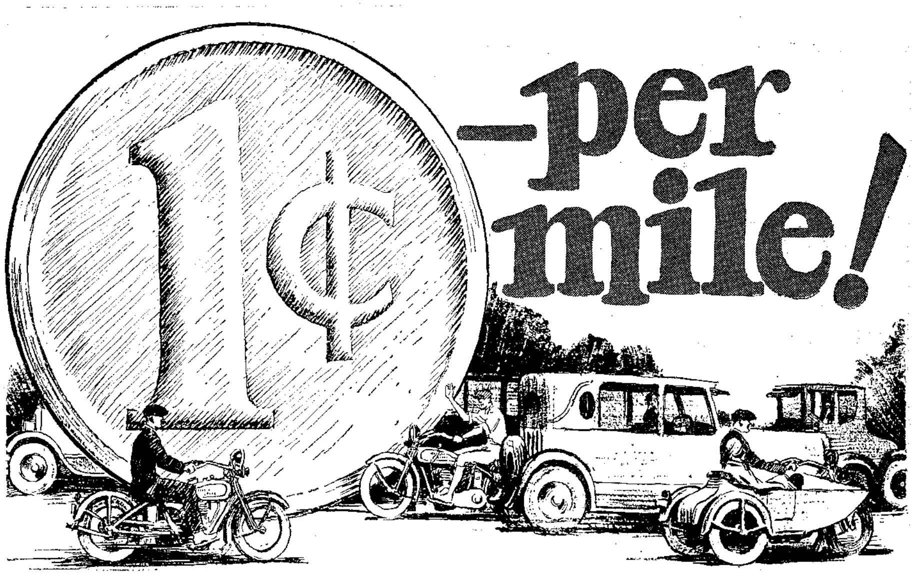
Employers are beginning to use general intelligence also, and to measure an applicant's mental ability, in so far as is possible, before giving him a job as a commercial driver. Of these tests we are told:

They differ very little from the usual form of intelligence test except they are couched in terms of the job itself. One of the most popular forms is the scheme of asking a large number of questions and giving five or six answers, only one of which is correct. The applicant is required to check the correct answer, and his accuracy as well as the number of questions which he can check in a given time are both factors in estimating his general intelligence or aptitude.

It has been suggested that all persistent violators of regulations against reckless driving and all drivers who suffer repeated accidents be given special examinations. These persons are known as repeaters and should be tested as to: 1. Their knowledge of regulations, customs, and how to drive. 2. Actual skill and competence in driving. 3. Adequacy of vision and hearing. 4. Judgment of distance and speed of other vehicles. 5. Reaction time. 6. Accuracy of designation. 7. Constitutional inferiority of intellect or feeble-mindedness. 8. Temperamental and emotional characteristics. 9. Evidence of mental diseases of the type that produce a proneness to accident, such as paresis or epilepsy.

Tho all this sounds logical enough to Mr. Greenwood, he is quick to admit that its practicality fails to impress the general public and compel action; and he remarks:

At present few States and municipalities have actually put into practise the tests which are indicated as the only sure means of cutting the motor accident rate. Strange



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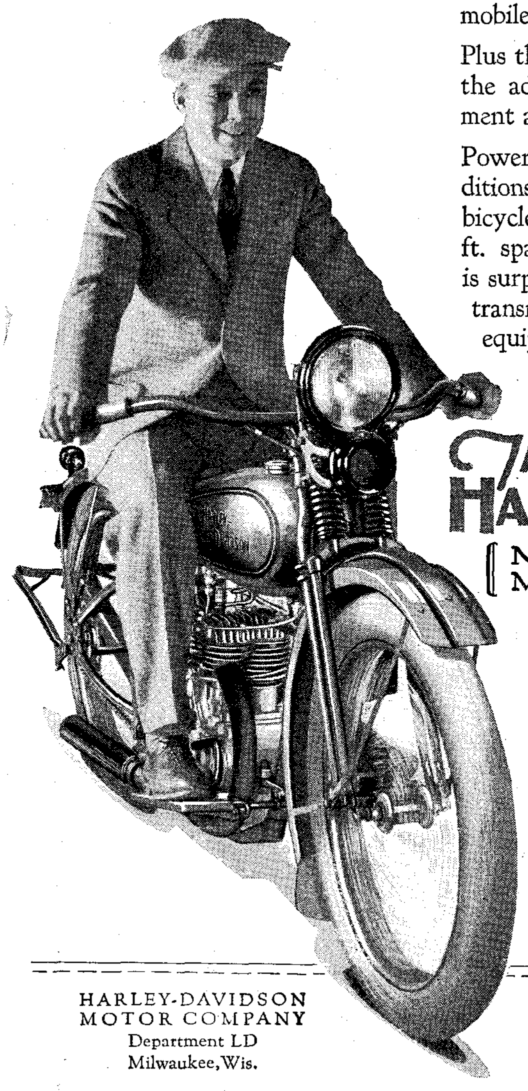

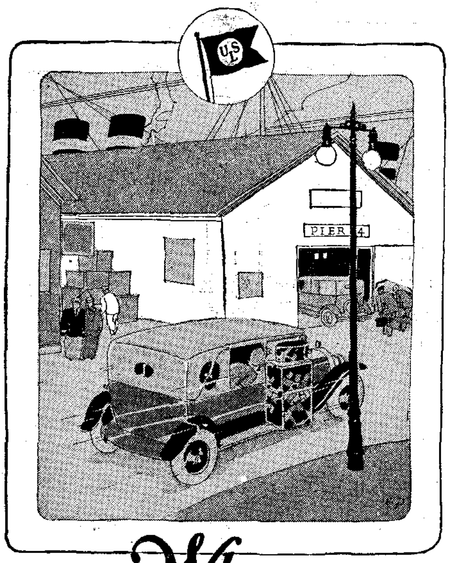

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

as it may seem, the States which require prospective drivers to obtain licenses are in a startling minority, while the number of States requiring any demonstration of competency other than the ability to start and stop, shift gears, turn around, and back up is even smaller.

In spite of the situation with regard to licensing, much has been done in the way of research work with regard to the use of intelligence tests to determine an applicant's fitness to drive. These are not psychological tests *per se*, but rather aptitude tests. The argument that with the millions of drivers in the United States the use of such tests is impractical because of the time required to give them and the necessity for the employment of large staffs is unsound because of the fact that group tests such as the Army alpha tests are used. They can be given to groups of 100 or 500, as the exigencies of circumstances require, as easily as to a single applicant.

HOMER KNEW ANATOMY

WOUNDS and their anatomical consequences were so well known to the ancient Greek bard that modern surgeons are filled with admiration of his scientific knowledge. From his descriptions they readily deduce that it was "a bilateral congenital dislocation of the hip which gave to Hephæstus—the Greek Vulcan—that curious limping in both feet." In further elucidation of which the New York *Sun* tells us:

The Iliad reports that when poor Hephæstus, after a family row between Zeus and Hera, tried to make peace by filling everybody's cup with nectar, he looked so comical that "inextinguishable laughter arose among the immortal gods when they saw Hephæstus bustling about through the mansion." Or, as Dryden translated it:

> "Loud fits of laughter seized the guests to see
> The limping god so deft at his new ministry."

For it appears that, however crude ancient Greek ideas of humor may have been, their knowledge of anatomy was considerable. In an article in *The Medical Journal and Record*, Dr. Charles Greene Cumston makes a somewhat detailed report on the subject.

It is from him we derive the information as to what probably made Hephæstus limp in both feet. Furthermore, Dr. Cumston is able to diagnose from Homer's description the ailments of Thersites as being strabismus, rickets and baldness.

In Book IV, Thoas was lamed by a blow from a rock, and Dr. Cumston says the description is that of a bimalleolar fracture. When Diomed almost knocked Hector out with a blow of a spear which hit the Trojan's helmet, Homer says that Hector entered into the crowd, where he fell upon his knees and darkness fell upon his eyes. "This," says Dr. Cumston, "was undoubtedly a case of cerebral concussion." On another occasion when Ajax had hit the Trojan with a stone, the symptoms described by the poet were so accurate it is possible to say that Hector suffered from traumatic hematemesis.

Homer, whoever he may have been, was singing of warlike deeds to warriors.

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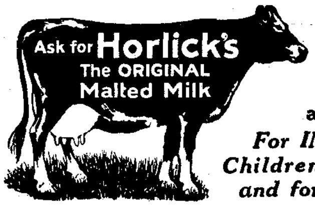

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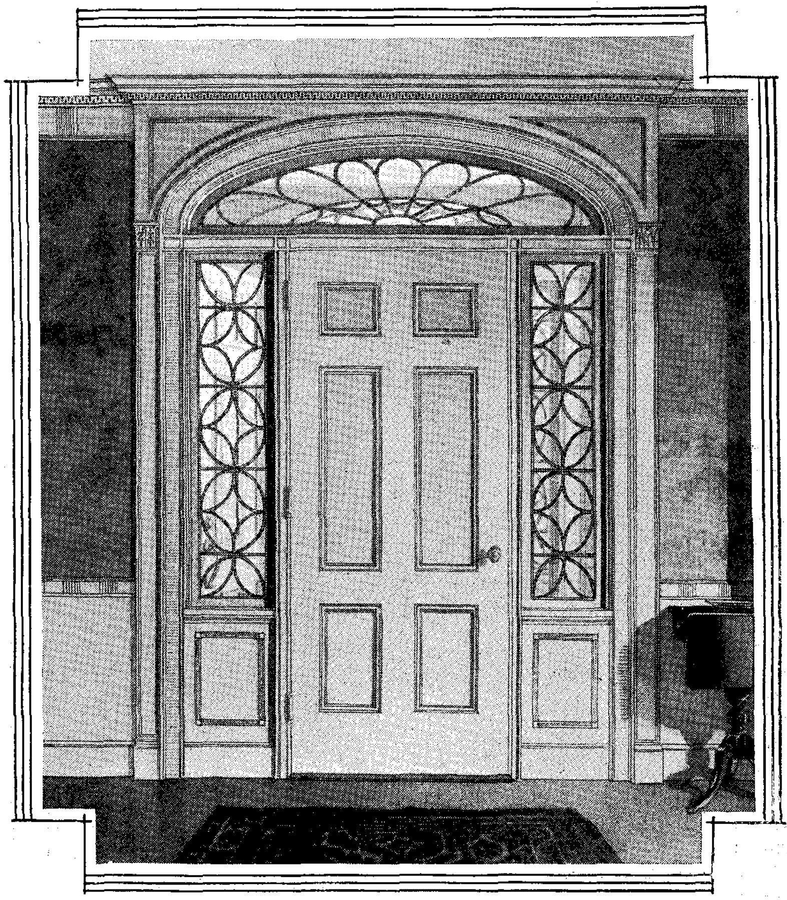
STRANGE "GAMBLES" TAKEN BY LLOYD'S OF LONDON

ALTHOUGH the underwriters of the great insurance firm of Lloyd's might shrink at the insinuation that they are gamblers, "the stony-faced habitués of the Casino at Monte Carlo," we are assured, "are no more cold-blooded and deliberate in their betting" than the members of this ancient, honorable and reliable house. Lloyd's will insure anybody against anything. That is to say that, to all practical purposes, Lloyd's will offer to bet, at stated odds, that anything will or will not happen. It offered odds of five to one, this year, for instance, that Gertrude Ederle would not swim the Channel—and this year it lost. Last year, however, when the odds were seven to one against Gertrude's success, Lloyd's cleaned up a small fortune. And now we read that Mrs. Corson's backer made a comfortable "stake" by buying "insurance" against her feat from Lloyd's. Discussing other functions of this peculiar insurance house, George R. Witte writes, in the New York *Evening World:*

> Whenever war looms on the horizon, Lloyd's is ready to issue insurance policies that hostilities will begin within a certain time.
>
> Whenever a King or some other personage lies on the threshold of death, Lloyd's will sell insurance—at commensurate premiums, of course—that he will die before the week is out or within whatever time limit the policy-holder stipulates.
>
> Lloyd's always is willing to insure persons that earthquakes, marine disasters or other catastrophes will not take place within a given time.
>
> It is natural that under these circumstances Lloyd's suffers enormous losses on a large percentage of these policies. But on the other hand, its income from the same source, and particularly from the smaller policies concerning affairs of importance to only a few, is even larger, with only now and then a bad year for the underwriters.
>
> In the weeks before King Edward died there was a good deal of speculation as to how much longer he would live. When his condition was first reported as serious, Lloyd's issued policies at 30 per cent. that he would die within six days and at 50 per cent. that he would die within fourteen days. But King Edward lived through the two weeks, and Lloyd's lost heavily.
>
> The trial of Harry Thaw in New York for the murder of Stanford White in 1907 was another occasion for a good deal of betting. Lloyd's underwriters decided that Thaw would not be executed and they issued policies for huge sums at heavy odds to back up this opinion. Thaw is living and Lloyd's underwriters still remember the golden harvest they reaped on that occasion.
>
> A British peer took out a policy of £10,000 against his niece's elopement within twelve months. He paid £1,000 for the premium. The year passed without the young girl's eloping, but the nobleman breathed easier, despite the money he had lost, because his niece had not made an undesired marriage.
>
> There are young men who take out policies that they will not grow bald before they are married, and young women who insure their comely features or shapely lines and shoulders against all eventualities.



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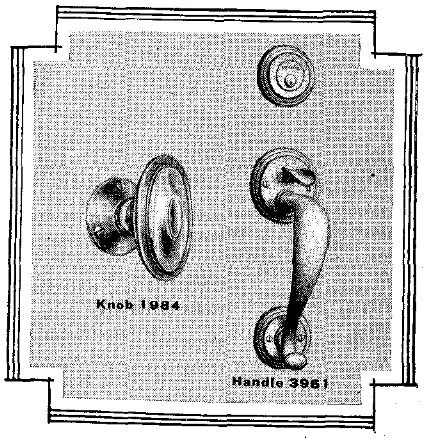

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SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

THE FIRST MOTHER TO SWIM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

"ANOTHER mile for Sonny! Another mile for Sister!" Words of powerful magic, these! Spirit-stirring as the pibrocks of encompassed Highlanders shrilling their tribal battle-songs, the rhythmic invocation of her children's names from the escorting launch fired the heart and nerved the flagging muscles of the second woman—and the first American mother—to conquer what a London paper now calls "this Star-Spangled Channel." For Mrs. Clemington Corson makes no bones of the fact that she swam the Channel for her two "kiddies"—to assure them an education and a favorable start in life. If "Trudy" swam for glory, she swam for love; and already it is certain that this modern Mother of the Gracchi will reap a handsome fortune from her heroism. Coming on the heels of Gertrude Ederle's more than royal welcome home to New York, Mrs. Corson's feat has awakened lively echoes of popular acclaim—so much so that her fame was not dimmed in the slightest degree when, two days later, Ernest Vierkotter, a German swimmer, plowed across the Channel in 12 hours and 42 minutes, beating Trudy's great record and definitely restoring the cross-Channel speed laurels to the male sex, from which the New York girl had snatched them.

Mrs. Corson, under the name Mille Gade, is well known as a professional swimmer and a teacher of swimming to recruits of the Naval Militia on the training-ship *Illinois* in the Hudson River. Her husband is himself a member of the Naval Militia. He upheld the honor of his sex by rowing a dory all the way across the Channel with his wife—no mean feat of endurance in itself—and by his grim refusal to be relieved at the oars by one of his companions he seems to have testified a mute determination to share as far as possible the fatigue of the mother of his children. Her time for the passage was fifteen hours and twenty-eight minutes, about an hour slower than Gertrude Ederle's record of fourteen hours and thirty-one minutes. As the New York *Herald Tribune* remarks, "it is noteworthy that both women who have beaten the Channel are Americans, and in each case their time was faster than any of the five men who have accomplished this most difficult of all swimming feats. It is estimated that shifting tides forced Mrs. Corson to swim forty miles." Furthermore:

Photograph by Fotograms, New York

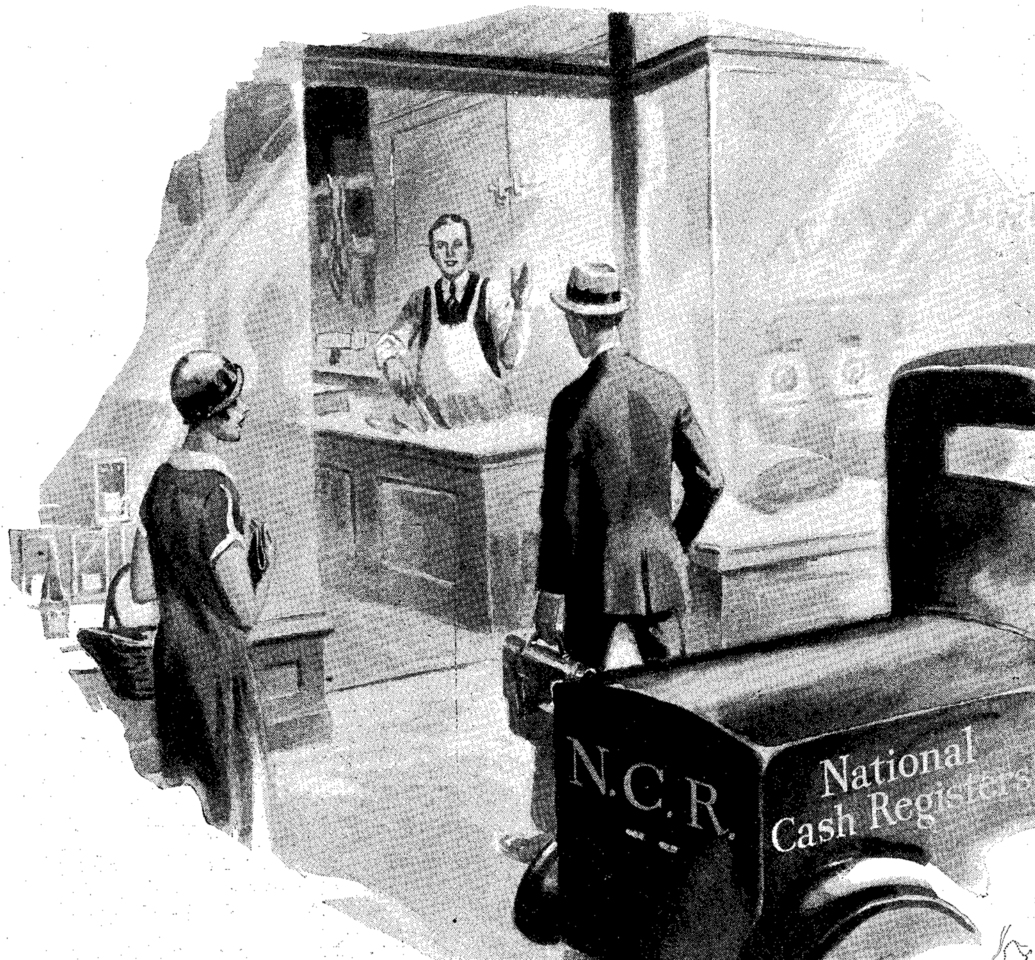
WITH THE "KIDDIES" WHO INSPIRED HER

Here they are—"Sister," otherwise Marjorie, and "Sonny," for whom Mrs. Clemington Corson, pictured above with them, braved the difficulties of the Channel swim and conquered.

But for her eyes becoming swollen because of the salt water, it is believed Mrs. Corson would have beaten Miss Ederle's record.

Mrs. Corson landed beneath the Shakespeare Cliff at Dover at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon, having plunged in at 11:30 last night at Cape Gris-Nez. She achieved her conquest of the Channel only after a desperate battle with the tide at the finish, when it appeared as if, in her tired condition, she would have to yield with victory in sight.

But true to her boast, when she landed in England early this summer, that she would swim the Channel this year without fail, she successfully averted a repetition



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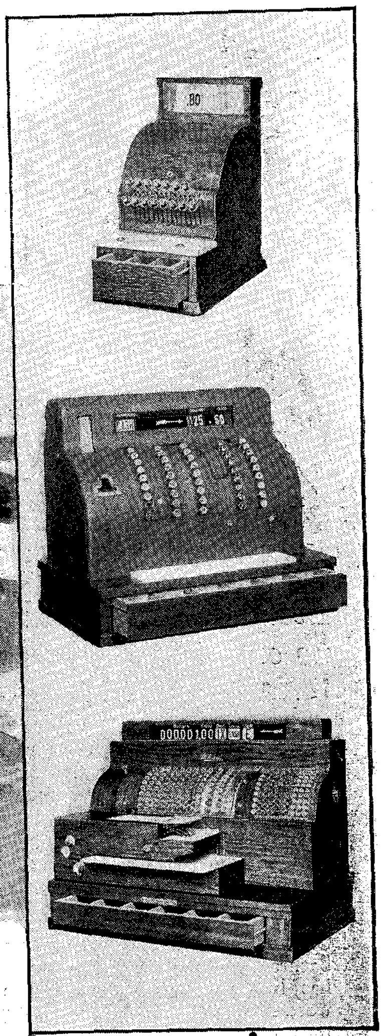

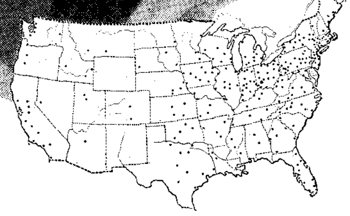

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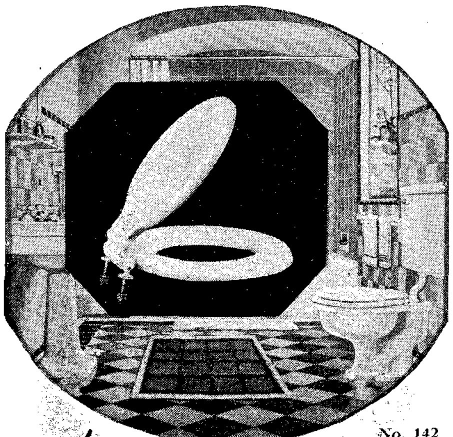

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OPEN this door and we enter one of the bathrooms. Neither pains nor money has been spared to make it the last word in beauty and luxury. Every fixture is the best obtainable, including the toilet seat, which you will find upon inspection is a "Church" Sani-white Toilet Seat. And yet, though it seems a luxury, it is sold at a price which everyone can afford.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of her disappointing experience three years ago, when she had to give up after getting within a mile and a half of the English shore.

English newspapers to-day are recalling with admiration that Mrs. Corson said, when she arrived at Plymouth early in June:

"You bet I will swim the Channel. What do you think I have come over here for? What do you think I've left my husband and two children at home for? This isn't a pleasure trip. Gee! You make me feel homesick, asking if I can do it."

Mrs. Corson's triumph is in the nature of a revenge over the Channel for making her seasick when she crossed to the French coast a few days ago in a motor-boat.

Conditions were favorable when Mrs. Corson set off from Cape Gris-Nez yesterday. Using the trudgeon stroke, which few long-distance swimmers employ, she made good progress, doing nineteen strokes to the minute and covering four miles during the first two hours. She went well through the night, feeling cheerful and comfortable and enjoying a breakfast of cocoa, loaf sugar and chocolate. By eleven o'clock this morning she was sighted two miles east of South Goodwin Lightship. The sea was smooth, and aided by the tide Mrs. Corson continued to make good progress, chatting with her husband, the pilot and her trainer, who were in a boat.

Excited by reports that the woman swimmer was approaching the shore, crowds began to assemble on the English coast. But between one and two o'clock the flood tide set in and Mrs. Corson's progress became slow. She was in great danger of being again carried up channel by the strong tide. A motor-boat arriving at Dover at this time reported she was tiring perceptibly.

She still was favored by perfect conditions, with a calm sea and a slight southwest wind blowing. Plowing steadily through the water, her progress after two o'clock, when she was but two miles from Dover, was painfully slow, but she battled grimly onward and soon after 3 P. M. touched land. The huge crowd cheered enthusiastically as she waded ashore. She walked up the beach with difficulty, and then collapsed in the arms of Kellingly, her trainer.

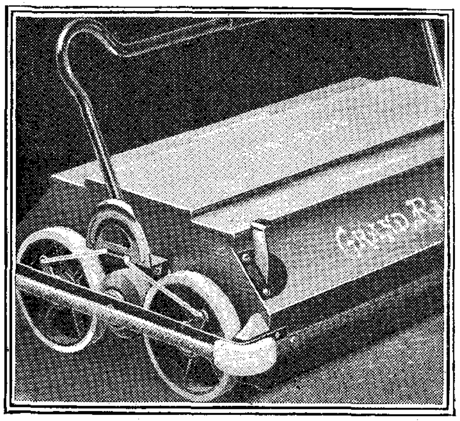
"I wouldn't do it again for a million dollars," said Mrs. Corson on landing. "I came from America to do it, and now I am going back home."

She said that during the swim she had eaten only two pieces of chocolate, four lumps of sugar and six small cakes. "I was determined to make it or go down," she added, "for I've got to make some money for the kids."

Mrs. Corson is a native of Denmark. She did not have an attending tug, and the motor-boat which accompanied her kept from fifty to seventy yards away.

The Associated Press correspondent at Dover, telling of Mrs. Corson's wading up the beach a mile east of Dover, describes her as "a trim little woman, twenty-seven years old," and we read on:

"It was glorious! I've realized my life ambition as a swimmer," she said to the Associated Press a little later. "I didn't lower Miss Ederle's time, but I swam the



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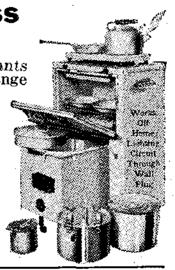

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Channel and that's enough for me. I take great pride in achieving the ambition of all distance swimmers, and I'm proud for the sake of my youngsters in New York that their mother has accomplished the task she set out to do."

Glowing in reflected glory at her side stood her husband, Clemington Corson, who in a dory rowed near his wife all across the Channel, refusing to allow any one else to take the oars.

"She's the finest girl and the best swimmer in the world," said the proud husband.

Mrs. Corson not only conquered the Channel but defeated two men swimmers who left the French shore before she did. The Egyptian, Helmy, gave up the attempt to cross after three and a half hours in the water, while the Englishman, Perks, swam fourteen and a half hours before he was forced to admit defeat.

Perks started a half-hour before the American woman, but he was two and a half miles to the rear of her when he quit from exhaustion.

At five o'clock this morning, when about twelve miles from the French shore, Mrs. Corson's friends considered she had a very good chance to beat Miss Ederle's record, but the ebb tide being adverse, she was carried far off her course to the west.

All through the night and the morning and the afternoon the swimmer was encouraged by her friends on the motor-boat, sixteen in number. Louis Timson, of Boston, a Channel aspirant, acted as cheer leader and song director, and in a booming bass voice led his chorus in impromptu ballads such as "Oh, Mille, oh, Mille, how you can swim." To-night Mr. Timson seems more exhausted than Mrs. Corson herself.

The American swimmer was much hampered for a time by the wash from the big Amsterdam steamship *Ulysses*, which was getting so dangerously near that the accompanying motor-boat was obliged to sound its siren to warn her away.

More than once after this Mrs. Corson, watching the English cliffs, called from the sea: "They don't seem to be much closer."

Cheer leader Timson replied encouragingly from the boat: "You are doing a marvelous swim. What will New York say of Mille Gade? I guess they'll be right pleased, for you are swimming as all Americans do—keeping right at it all the time. But there is just this one difference—you are swimming alone and with only an open boat."

Mrs. Corson's confidence never flagged. Again she exclaimed: "I'll do this swim right sure!"

When Shakespeare Cliff became visible, after she had been swimming thirteen hours, Captain Pearson shouted to her: "That's Dover Cliff, Mille!"

"Oh, I thought it was Folkstone," responded the swimmer, to which Pearson rejoined: "It's Dover, right enough, and you've only to keep on swimming and you will reach land."

Soon after this the course had to be temporarily altered, as a monster porpoise rolled over only a few yards distant. At 1:15 P. M. the swimmer suffered her first handicap with a change of the wind from southeast to northeast. Captain Pearson calculated that this shift of the wind delayed the tide an hour in changing, and was therefore a severe handicap, as the tide ran to the southward a full hour longer than it should have done.

"But for this change of wind," declared the captain, "Mrs. Corson would have

THEN

it dawned

on him

-perhaps it's *comedones**

He was beginning to understand at last why he had been left alone so often—invitations were becoming fewer and fewer. But he could have been spared so many disappointments—so many lonely hours. He had never thought to blame it all on—*comedones.*

A GREAT many young men suffer from comedones, commonly called blackheads. Skin can't be clean-looking, fresh, wholesome, if these disfiguring formations are present.

What's more, you may not even be conscious of *comedones.* You may wonder why invitations become fewer—why friends—girls in particular—seem to avoid you. You may never guess. Perhaps it's *comedones.*

Pompeian Massage Cream helps you overcome comedones. It gives you a clean, clear, ruddy complexion. It gets into pores where comedones form, rolls out all dirt and oily secretions, and stimulates a healthy circulation, keeping skin clean, pores open.

Try this Treatment

After you shave, spread Pompeian Massage Cream generously over your face —and *rub.* Continue to rub until the cream rolls out. Note how dark the cream looks. That's the dirt that was in your pores.

No need to have a dirty skin. Don't let comedones form. Use Pompeian Massage Cream every day. It means a healthy, wholesome skin.

*WHAT ARE COMEDONES?

(*pronounced Cŏm'ē-dōnes*)

(*Dictionary definition*) A small plug or mass occluding the excretory duct of a sebaceous gland, occurring frequently upon the face, especially the nose, and consisting of retained semi-liquid glandular secretion or sebum. The outer end is often dark or black, due to accumulation of dust and dirt, hence it is often called blackhead.

Use at home after shaving

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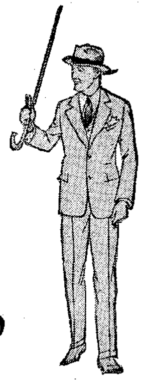

In the hands of one man a masterpiece is created. The imitators copy it—but only the master's original is the prized of the world. ↝ Leather, lasts and tools! With them a new Banister Shoe Style is created. The *way* is pointed out for *all*; but only the Banister Shoe has that style—that difference which has kept these shoes in the lead for eighty-one years. ↝ Illustrated is the Sudbury, a bench made shoe. Popular with college men and those accustomed to the best life has to offer. Priced at $20. Other Banister styles from $12.50 up.

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The Literary Digest School and College : : Directory : :

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between April 10th and September 11th the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools, and colleges. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from April to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers, the schools and camps, without fees or obligation. It is necessary *for inquiries to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt Service.*

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Miss Beard's School for Girls, address	"Principal," Orange, N. J.
The Birmingham School for Girls	Box 109, Birmingham, Pa.
Darlington School for Girls	Box L, West Chester, Pa.
Fairmont School	2113 S. Street, Washington, D. C.
Howard Seminary	101 Howard Ave., West Bridgewater, Mass.
Lasell Seminary	103 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.
Linden Hall	Box 123, Lititz, Pa.
National Park Seminary	Box 157. Forest Glen, Md.

Boys' Preparatory

Chestnut Hill School for Boys	Box L, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Cushing Academy	Ashburnham, Mass.
The Hun School of Princeton	106 Stockton St., Princeton, N. J.
Kiskiminetas School for Boys	Box 825, Saltsburg, Pa.
Moses Brown School	Providence, R. I.
The Pond School	42 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass.

Technical

Bliss Electrical School	469 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
School of Engineering	Dept 86, P. O. Box 572, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Co-Educational

Spring Hill School	Litchfield, Conn.

Military Schools and Colleges

Bordentown Military Institute	Drawer C-7, Bordentown, N. J.
Kemper Military School	706 Third St., Boonville, Mo.
San Diego Army and Navy Academy	Box L, Pacific Beach Sta., San Diego, Calif.
Wentworth Military Academy	Box L, Lexington, Mo.

Vocational and Professional

Chattanooga College of Law	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Gordon College of Theology & Missions	Boston, Mass.
The Sargent School of Physical Education	Cambridge, Mass.

Special

Devereux Schools	Box L, Berwyn, Pa.
School for Stammerers	Citizens National Bank Building, Tyler, Texas
Stewart Home Training School	Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
The Woods' School	Box 160, Langhorne, Pa.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

received the benefit of the incoming tide just one hour sooner, which would not only have shortened her time by an hour, but would have brought her near St. Margaret's Bay instead of carrying her as far as Shakespeare Cliff."

The last part of the swim was the most difficult, as there was much broken water between the cliff and the pier. But by this time the swimmer could hear the encouraging cheers from the shore, and she covered the last 300 yards in marvelous style.

The long, hard battle which the American woman endured in her determination to achieve triumph was described graphically by Mrs. Corson this evening.

"Whenever I got downhearted," she said, "I thought of Sonny and his sister (her two children in America). Their two dear faces were always in front of me. When I landed at Dover I did not know what was happening. I was almost unconscious and can just remember staggering up and Clem (her husband) catching and kissing me.

"The worst of the fight was during the darkness of the night—it was terrible. And even when the dawn came it was like starting all over again. I would not have come out until I was dead. I had told my trainer to have the emergency apparatus ready to haul me out in case anything happened, because I would never have asked after I had once started."

During the course of the swim liners and cross-Channel boats sounded their sirens and hoisted the American flag to encourage the intrepid American woman. Others altered their courses so as not to hinder her.

Channel-swimming experts at Dover are enthusiastic over Mrs. Corson's success. Her trainer, William Kellingly, maintains that it is one of four "open water swims" across the Channel. The others who have achieved the cross-Channel swim without accompanying tugs were Captain Webb, Sullivan and Burgess.

After landing on the beach Mrs. Corson stumbled for a short distance and collapsed in her trainer's arms, but soon recovered. Crowds followed her to the bath-house, where police were needed to control the enthusiastic women and girls who rushed to congratulate her. Hundreds of children from the beaches peered through railings and windows at Dover's new heroine.

Mrs. Corson informed the Associated Press correspondent a few days ago that she intended to swim the Channel from France to England this year and come back in 1927 and swim from England to France. When asked about it this evening, she said:

"As I feel now I am through with the Channel; I'm never going to worry about it or the weather again."

Mrs. Corson had watched the weather at Dover for seven weeks for a favorable start.

Speaking of his wife's achievement to a New York *World* correspondent at Dover, Corson declared her to be "the world's greatest open sea swimmer." Moreover:

He compared the meagerness of her equipment with that of Gertrude Ederle, and added:

"The reason my wife had no camp at Cape Gris-Nez was a financial one."

Both Mr. Corson and his wife, Mille Gade, begged the correspondent to make it clear that they were not trying to disparage Miss Ederle's great feat, but only to point out the different conditions under which the two swam. Referring to the British story that Miss Ederle was shielded by her tug and thus assisted, Mr. Corson said:

"This sort of comment is unjust. There is no reason whatever why Miss Ederle shouldn't do what she did. But we are entitled to point out that she had two tugs, while Mrs. Corson had no tug at all.

"The *Viking* is merely a converted lifeboat with two motors, and apart from that there was a rowboat, which I rowed. Of the seven successful Channel swimmers, only three have been real open sea swimmers—Webb in 1875, Sullivan three years ago and my wife yesterday. There was, of course, no assistance to Mrs. Corson from any shelter."

Of these three "open sea" swimmers, Mrs. Corson made the best time by far. She swam the Channel eleven hours faster than Sullivan and six and a quarter hours faster than Webb.

Referring to Miss Ederle's statement that she swam for America, Mrs. Corson said:

"I didn't swim for America, I swam for my two children and their future."

Mrs. Corson does not know how she is to profit by the swim, but she said she is a professional, and admitted frankly she hopes to obtain a commission on articles of merchandise for the use of her name, or employment as a result of her triumph which will enable her to help educate the children.

Technical comment on the swim is most favorable, the only suggestion being that Mrs. Corson was lucky that the tides of the Channel smiled on her.

Mrs. Corson, unable to reach the coast above Dover, where Miss Ederle landed, was swept past the entrance to the harbor and carried down the Channel by an adverse tide, but she was able to conquer and get to shore after a desperate struggle. It took her an hour and a quarter to cover three-quarters of a mile, landing at Shakespeare Cliff, below Dover. This feat is considered almost miraculous, as it has never been done before.

Paying all possible tribute to her courage, experts here say, nevertheless, that the tide must have changed more slowly than usual and the full force of the down-channel sweep held off, or no human being could have done what she did. Some of the old hands who were on the *Viking* admit they thought all was lost when the swimmer was carried past the entrance to Dover Harbor in the morning.

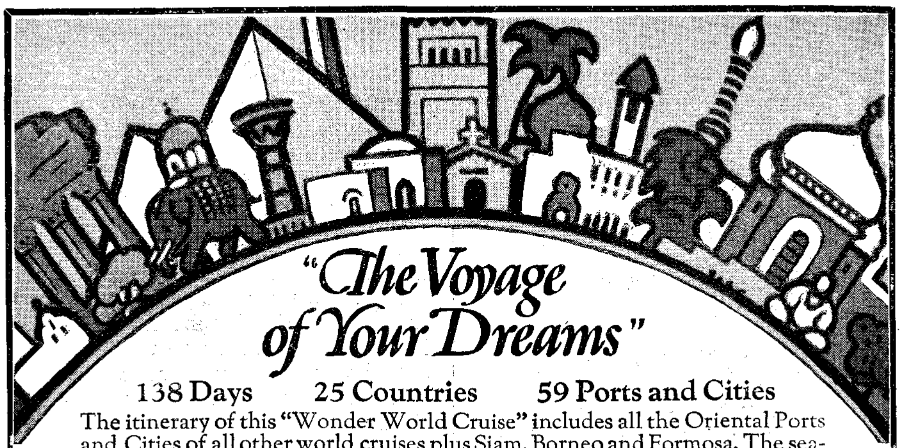
"Just her courage. That's all that did it," he repeated over and over. As she told her story modestly, Mr. Corson interrupted to tell of the terrors she faced during the night.

Why have the women beaten the men at this Channel game? Mille's answer is simple and modest:

"Miss Ederle and I are both professional swimmers. That's all there is to it. We trained hard for it. Most of the men played at it."

Her husband, to-day the proudest man in two continents, supplemented the modesty which prevented Mrs. Corson from extolling her own and Miss Gertrude's feat by pointing out that, a matter of fact, half the male Channel aspirants are professionals also.

"My wife and Miss Ederle," said Mr. Corson, "came all the way from America to swim this Channel of yours. When they started both of them said it was now or



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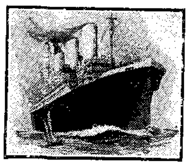

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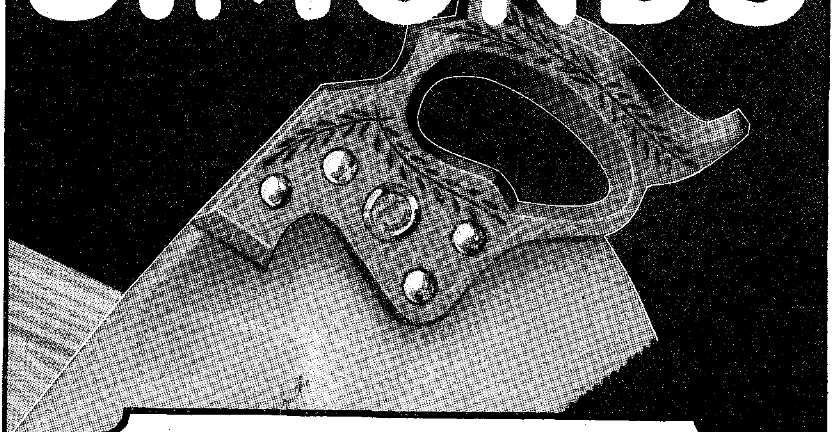

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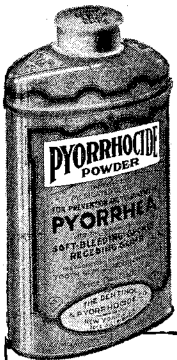

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

never. When they felt dead beaten, they kept on, because they knew they would never have another chance. When the men felt dead and beaten, they said to themselves: 'I can't do it this time, but I'll do it next week,' and they gave up."

Mrs. Corson's trainer, Mr. Kellingly, was emphatic in his opinion that the women have beaten the men on their merits.

"The best women swimmers now seem to have more power and endurance than the best men," the trainer declared. "Mrs. Corson, however badly she felt the ordeal—and it was terrible—never changed her fine trudgeon stroke the whole way."

T. W. Burgess, who conquered the Channel in 1911, and now specializes as a trainer, holds the same opinion.

Mrs. Corson to-day was in fine shape after her severe ordeal, and was fêted by all Dover after her triumphant achievement. Her attempt to walk along the boardwalk to the swimming bath this morning ended in her being hoisted shoulder-high and carried along by the immense crowd. She briefly admitted the worst part of the swim was during the night.

"I felt so despondent at three o'clock in the morning," she said, "that I asked the boat to play the 'Rosary.' Fortunately, they had the record, and as I heard it coming from the gramophone it encouraged and put new life into me. That little depression, fortunately, was only temporary. After it passed I was determined to succeed."

Mrs. Corson attributed her success largely to her pilot, Capt. Harry Pearson, who, himself, declared emphatically that with the aid of a practical, expert pilot the Channel should be conquered within thirteen hours.

Meanwhile the redoubtable "Trudy," after being almost killed with kindness by her rapturous fellow New Yorkers, suddently found herself the recipient of a challenge. As related by *The Herald Tribune:*

Challenged to race Mrs. Clemington Corson around Manhattan Island for a purse of $25,000, Gertrude Ederle paused in an all-day search for baggage yesterday to say that when the challenge comes to her from "an authorized source" she will be glad to consider it.

Miss Ederle, for the greater part of the day racing about the city in the wake of two motor-cycle policemen, paused but twice more—once to express her pleasure in the news that Mrs. Corson had swum the English Channel and again to cable the following message to the second woman to make the conquest:

"My heartiest congratulations on another American woman getting across."

News of Mrs. Corson's success was brought to Gertrude by a police sergeant, one of the guards outside the door of her home, at 108 Amsterdam Avenue, who carried a request from newspaper men for some comment. She sent back by the policeman this statement:

"I am very happy that the Channel has been conquered again, and I am sending my heartiest congratulations to Mrs. Corson. But I am very proud to have been the first woman to get across, and to hold the fastest record that has been made."

The challenge on Mrs. Corson's behalf

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was issued by Walter L. Lissberger, president of the Malcolm Tire Company, of 106 West Sixty-third Street, who said that he had financed Mrs. Corson's training. He said he won $100,000 from Lloyds as a result of Mrs. Corson's success, having placed $5,000 at odds of 20 to 1. He will give $25,000 of his winnings to Mrs. Corson.

Of Mlle Gade's previous swim around Manhattan Island, in the summer of 1921, the same paper tells us that she made the circuit in three seconds less than sixteen hours, "which is said to be a record." And then—

> The same year she swam from Albany to New York in laps, completing the distance in sixty-six hours. In 1923 she attempted to swim the English Channel from Dover, but was obliged to give up when within two miles of the French coast.
>
> While admitting that Gertrude Ederle could outdistance Mrs. Corson in a race over a short course, Allen W. Walz, Mrs. Corson's manager, said yesterday he was convinced Mrs. Corson would beat her in a swim around Manhattan. Circling the island is a difficult feat, he said, due to tide conditions in the Harlem and East rivers.
>
> "This girl can stay in the water twenty-five or thirty hours and then beat any record Gertrude Ederle ever made on a long-distance swim," he declared. "She can do anything in the water a fish can do."
>
> Mrs. Corson did most of her training for her Channel swim in the Hudson. As part of the Navy Day celebration last fall she swam from Washington Point to West Ninety-sixth Street, a distance of four miles, in one hour and one minute, with the temperature of the water 49 degrees.

ARCHERY UP TO DATE

MAURICE THOMPSON, one of the most prominent of modern archers, is credited with the saying that, "So long as the new moon returns in heaven, a bent, beautiful bow, so long will the fascination of archery keep hold of the hearts of men." There is an enduring fascination about this most ancient of all sports, agrees Earl B. Powell, another archer of prominence. The bow and arrow, made man-size and so powerful that it will shoot through an inch board at 40 yards, "thrills us in spite of the generations before us who have used fire-arms in both war and the chase." Archery is still very much alive to-day, insists Mr. Powell, in spite of the wide-spread use of "villainous saltpeter." He continues, in *Outdoor Life* (Denver):

> Just why such a fascinating, health and muscle-producing pastime is not indulged in more, is beyond me. I do not remember just when I took up the use of the bow, but, like Maurice Thompson, I commenced quite young, and have made and used all patterns and sizes. I have killed quite a lot of game (and, incidentally, missed a lot), and will say for myself that there is ten times the enjoyment in bringing down a bird or animal with a well-directed shaft than there is in using a gun to do so.
>
> The average man to whom you mention archery visions the futile, bent bough and clumsy stick arrow of his childhood. To this man it is quite a revelation to learn that a properly made outfit passes from a toy into a terrible weapon that will shoot through a sixteenth of an inch or more of

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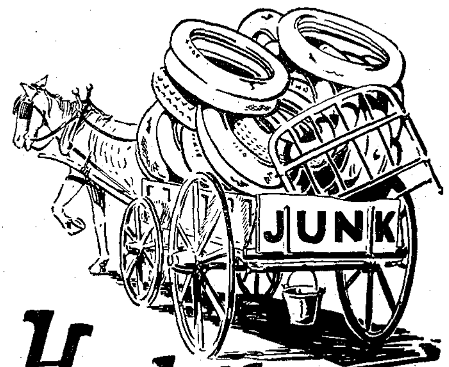

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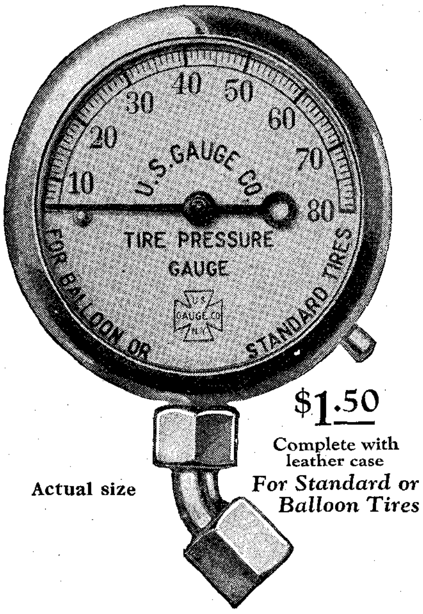

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

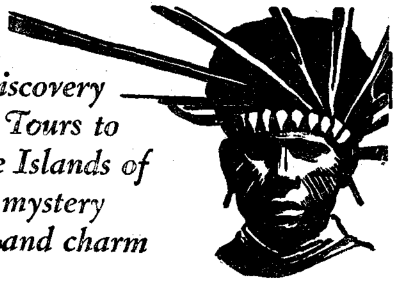
steel at 20 yards and over, as I have done again and again; or, as Arthur Young, Dr. Saxton Pope, Capt. Cassius Styles, and one or two others have done, go out and kill deer, mountain lions and even the grizzly bear, largest and most dangerous of animals on the American continent. Is not that sport, indeed, red-blooded and thrilling enough for you? No playthings these, but yew bows, pulling 75 pounds and more, shooting arrows with heavy, wide-bladed heads, sharp as razors and cutting through flesh and bone. My biggest game to date is a few bobcats, unless I include a vicious dog (shot at 50 yards), but I can handle a bow myself that is capable of killing any animal that is native to the American continent.

From a hunter's standpoint, the bow has much to recommend it. Being noiseless, it does not frighten the game. Truly said that fifty bowmen, even if they could kill as much game as the same number of sportsmen with shotguns, would not drive off and render unapproachable the feathered denizens of a choice hunting spot, which would be completely cleaned by one man with a scattergun in one day!

The resonant cluck of the string and whirr of the arrow do not unduly alarm the game, and I have gotten as many as five or six shots at one bird or animal. To illustrate, one day I took a long shot at a rabbit. The first shot fell quite short, and he merely twitched his ears at the sound. Elevating, I overshot and a little wide. The whirr of the arrow made him sit up, and the third shaft went "plump" into his breadbasket. The first miss with a gun, and I would have lost him.

There is no joy equal to watching the flight of your arrow as it sings on its way to the mark, or even a near hit. Try it and see how your love for the bow grows. It takes muscular exertion to use it. You furnish not only direction, but accuracy and force also depend on you. There are few muscles that are not exercised in a long walk, when using the bow. These are, principally, biceps, deltoid, triceps, muscles of forearm, trunk muscles; and, of course, the legs get their share, and to some extent the neck and abdominal muscles. It broadens and straightens your shoulders, strengthens your wrists, improves your eyesight, steadies your nerves, and in very fact and deed makes you a better man physically and a better sportsman. There is no exercise on earth its equal in developing coordination of mind, hand, muscle and eye.

The expense of an outfit will range from practically nothing up to a few hundred dollars, depending entirely upon yourself. I have made outfits costing me less than a dollar that did good work. Of course, it depends a lot on cost and accessibility of material, etc., and whether you make your own tackle or buy it ready-made. You can learn to make your own tackle, thus bringing the expense to a minimum. However, I do not advise making your first outfit, unless you have lots of patience and are not easily discouraged. Many a would-be archer has given up in disgust when with a little help he would have become an enthusiast for life. Therefore it is best for you to get your first outfit made by some one who knows how, and then learn to make it for yourself, as the amateur bowyer and fletcher will make many failures before he knows the keen joy of making a bow that sends the arrow flying straight and sure to the mark.



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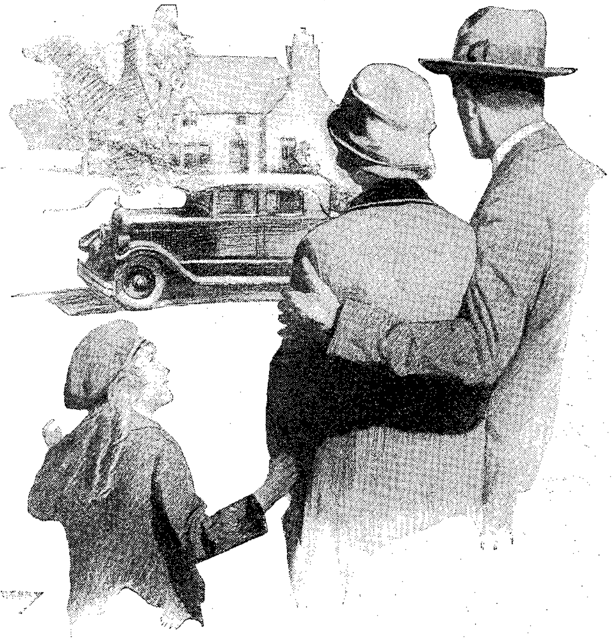
I have had to pull more than one amateur out of the mud with a few suggestions.

There are more than a score of native woods that will make good bows, some better than others, of course, the best being yew, and next to that osage orange, in my opinion. This is just a hint. The making of your own tackle is really half the enjoyment.

There are several other ways, of course, in which one may use the bow besides hunting. These include the orthodox straw target work, shooting at rovers, and archery golf. Ordinary target work is good, says Mr. Powell, but—

> Better still, shoot at rovers—that is, marks at no set distance, but a scrap of paper here, an old can there, a clump of grass yonder, and, in fact, any object fancy may dictate in the course of a long walk. There is, also, for the golf-lover and others, a form of the sport known as archery golf, which is played like golf with the exception that in the place of holes, targets, such as sacks stuffed with straw, etc., are shot at with the bow instead of clouting the ball. This is really, after all, a form of "rovers," because, altho the "holes" are 100 to 400 yards apart, the distances will, of course, vary a great deal in actual shooting. From one to four people, or even a larger number, can enjoy this sport at once.
>
> It is well at all times to watch where you shoot, because it is a weapon and not a toy. It is as dangerous as a gun, and therefore you should avoid pointing it at any one in fun or otherwise. John Preston True told me of a case where a young lady shot very wild and accidentally hit a six-footer on the side of the head, dropping him like a shot beef, and it took some little work to restore him to consciousness. Do not shoot straight up, as the arrow may be fatal to some one on its return. I have a sear on my head made when a boy in that way, and must thank my very thick skull both for the folly of it and for saving my life.
>
> For the average man, who can not afford a golf course or to belong to a club, there are a thousand places to practise, even to rigging up a short-range course in the back yard (or alley), with heavy canvas back-stop to catch any arrows that chance to miss the target; or he can take the trusty bow and hie himself away to the fields or woods and shoot at rovers to his heart's content, getting all the joy of hunting, tho, of course, minus the game.
>
> Here where I live in southern California you can go out into the country, and some of the farmers are more than willing to let you shoot at the ground squirrels, which are a pest. These are about the size of the eastern gray tree-squirrel. Their name is legion in some localities, and they sit straight up, offering a splendid mark at 30 to 60 yards. Also you can shoot rats and other vermin. A blunt shaft, short drawn, will stop the most belligerent pair of tom-cats that ever yowled at 2:30 A. M. or convey a hint to your neighbors' hens that their presence is not wanted in your garden.
>
> One of the best things about archery is that it can be made into a progressive exercise, and, in fact, it is that if you begin with a bow of a weight under your strength and work up. I can pull a 90-pound bow, but few people can do this, and it is best to start at 35 or 40 pounds and gradually increase, say about 10 pounds, with each new bow. If his bow is too strong, let the archer get it out every day and "wrestle with his gear," as Ascham says, for a few minutes. There is no violent heart strain, no chance of injuring yourself in any way.



EVERY MAN wants to own his own home and have a car. This page tells how *you* can have them and other things you want most.

Which of these things do *you* want most?

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There is a way to secure every one of these things.

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The subjects that it covers are listed at the bottom of the page; the coupon will bring it to you without any obligation or cost. Look at the list. These are the things you want, aren't they? The booklet tells how to get them. If you need further information, after reading it, a Phoenix Mutual Counselor will be glad to be of service to you. You will find him a very unusual man. He is competent to help and advise you, for he has had long years of practical experience or he has been through an intensive course of training in our service school in Hartford. His whole idea of life insurance is to put the emphasis on the *life*—on the things that make for more fun in living, for freedom from worry, for larger success.

Pick out the things you want to get and the booklet will tell you how to get them. *Send for it today.*

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PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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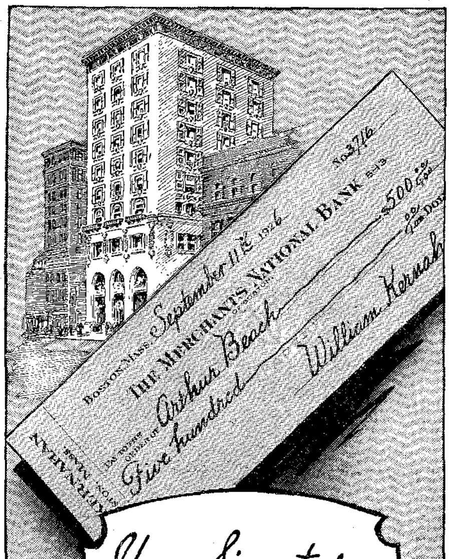

Your Signature

should never be placed on an unprotected check

Authorities who have made a study of check-fraud advise that *all* the writing on *both sides* of a check must be protected.

To extend this complete protection to their depositors, the majority of banks in financial centers now supply checks on

National Safety Paper

The chemical safety properties of National Safety Paper unite permanently with the writing ink. Any chemical, eraser or knife which will erase the ink will also produce an accusing white spot in the paper—it would arrest attention instantly.

Ask your bank for checks on National Safety Paper—the self-protecting checks that are durable, distinctive looking and easy to write upon.

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE FALLING COST OF LIVING

THE cost of living in the United States, which has been declining since November, 1925, decreased another eight-tenths of one per cent. from June to July, reports the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. (New York). Indications are that it may decrease further or at least remain fairly stable for the next few months, predicts the Board. Commentary runs, in part:

While the cost of living has been declining since November, due principally to declining retail food prices, wholesale prices have been decreasing ever since August, 1925, the average wholesale price index for July of this year being 6 per cent. lower than that for August, 1925. The decline in the average cost of living since November, 1925, has been 3.4 per cent., the Conference Board's index for July being 166, as against 171.8 in November.

Similar testimony is borne by Prof. Irving Fisher's index, cited by the Cambridge Daily News Service (Boston). According to this organization's report:

Commodity prices during recent weeks have been tending rather steadily downward with the result that the latest report of a figure 47.7 per cent. above 1913 indicated the lowest price-level for any week since the latter part of September, 1924. Prices, according to this index, declined steadily during the first four months of 1926 and then rallied slightly in May and June, only to resume a downward course once more in July and August. One effect of this lowered price-level may be seen in the cost of living as reported recently for 32 cities by the United States Department of Labor. According to this report, June living costs were less than those of last December in 31 of these 32 cities, and the only increase amounted to one-tenth of one per cent. The decreases ranged all the way from less than one to over three per cent.

A great many writers have been rather puzzled to explain the seemingly impossible occurrence of a continuance in prosperity in the face of declining prices, but this may be partially explained by the fact that business to-day is displaying a continuously increasing efficiency. And it naturally has been necessary as well as advisable to pass along to buyers some of the savings in production costs through improved efficiency.

While the Department of Labor's index of wholesale prices for certain groups of commodities shows a drop from 157.4 to 152.3 (1913 prices being 100) in the year ending June 15, 1926, it is interesting to note that its latest figures show an increase in the retail price of food during the same period. As noted in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, the retail price of forty-two principal food articles was 63.3 per cent. higher last June than in June, 1913, "and is the highest price reached during the thirteen-year period with the exception of 1920, 1919, and the last half of 1918." The largest increase on a percentage basis of any article of food during the year ending in June was the 14 per cent. rise in the price of potatoes. A few articles were more expensive in June than even in the time of peak prices in 1920, these including ham, lamb, tea and coffee. The trend of wholesale prices as given out by the Department of Labor is tabulated as follows:

	June, 1925	*June, 1926*
Farm products	155.4	143.7
Foods	155.3	156.6
Clothing material	188.2	175.1
Fuels	172.6	179.2
Metals and metal products	126.1	125.1
Building materials	170.7	171.2
Chemicals and drugs	132.8	131.1
Housefurnishing goods	169.9	161.7
All commodities	157.4	152.3

All of the private economic agencies, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, agree that the cost of living shows a net decline of some eight to ten points as compared with a year ago. Furthermore, we are told:

Quite in line with this situation is the report which comes from some of the more careful and thoughtful business analysts that, while industrialists are "making money," they are not making it as a result of large profits, but as the result of large turnover. Shrinking prices mean a narrowing of the profit margin, just as rising prices mean an automatic broadening of the margin. The fact that a good many people are making money and that the wage-earner to-day obtains more commodities for his pay than he has done at any time in the recent past at the same time that prices are actually going down is a far better testimony to real prosperity than all of the stock booms that could be imagined.

What would be the effect of a continuous further drop in prices? This question is being anxiously asked in England as well as in other countries, and ought to be carefully considered here. It is not to be denied that as the world at large works further back toward its old standard and as production becomes more efficient the tendency is quite decidedly toward lower prices. At low point in 1922 the price-level was quite decidedly below its present figures, probably at least thirteen or fourteen points, but that was a temporary fluctuation and one which brought disaster with it. The present downward movement is entirely different in character, and should it be continued in the same gradual way as at present, it is likely to be altogether wholesome. It undoubtedly inflicts some hardships upon those who are carrying high-priced "capital goods," whether these be factories, farms or other factors in production which have been bought at high valuations. Nevertheless, the hardship so involved does not compare with the wide-spread benefit to be realized from a moderate further recession of current values

There are powerful factors at work to prevent the downward drive of prices from growing too fast or too far, and it is probable that every further downward movement will be slower and less noticeable than those which have preceded it—always omitting, of course, sudden breaks that may be due to business collapse or disaster, should such come.

THE COST OF CORN

WHAT is the cost of producing a bushel of corn in the representative corn-producing State of Iowa? Well, it seems to depend on who does the figuring. According to the Corn Belt Committee of the American Council of Agriculture, if the farmer is allowed a wage of $1,800 a year and a return of 5 per cent. on present land values, the cost would be $1.43 a bushel. The Government's corresponding figure for the West North Central group of States, including Iowa, is fifty-nine cents a bushel. The 5 per cent. profit is omitted from the government figures, but, as O. M. Kile points out in a Baltimore *Sun* article, "this does not begin to account for the difference." Of the Corn Belt Committee's figures, the Associated Press says, in a dispatch from Des Moines, where the committee met earlier in the summer:

> An average 160-acre farm was the area upon which the compilation was based, and it was capitalized at $148 an acre with an average interest of 5 per cent., or $1,184. Other expenses figures included:
>
> Depreciation of a $2,250 dwelling, $90; depreciation of $3,690 worth of other buildings, $184; depreciation of fences, $83; depreciation and interest on $1,973.90 worth of machinery, $335.56; farmer's salary, $1,800; hired help, $390; fertilizer, $101.60; and automobile depreciation and interest, $121.50, only 75 per cent. of the motor-car expense being charged to the farm.
>
> The total income necessary for the 5 per cent. fair return, as outlined, is $6,601.44, against what was said to be a present income of $2,998.44.

The Nebraska Farmer (Lincoln) challenges these figures, and even goes so far as to call them "fallacious and misleading." Any Nebraska farmer can make a profit from growing corn at far less than $1.43 per bushel, says this farm paper, and it goes on to cite one farmer who has made an average profit of 7 per cent. on his investment over a period of twenty-five years, during which time the average value of the land was figured at $127 per acre. Furthermore, this Nebraska farm weekly points out, eighty-seven farmers, enrolled in a ten-acre corn-yield contest last year, reported an average profit of $7.50 an acre, with corn selling at 60 cents a bushel, instead of $1.43. At present, remarks the Wichita *Beacon*, "corn is selling around 85 cents per bushel, and there are many farmers who will continue to raise it even at that price." We read on:

> The cost of production varies, being perhaps as low as 30 to 40 cents on the five- and ten-dollar land of Western Kansas, and as high as two dollars on the $500 and $600 land of some parts of Iowa.

It is evident to the New Haven *Register* that "some one is radically wrong in this matter." It suggests, therefore, that—

> It might be well for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce to collaborate, and by disinterested accountants and statisticians determine what the true figure really is.

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Comforting Certainty of Performance!

This—through more than six years—has been the satisfying experience of Kleen-Heet owners:

When they turned over to Kleen-Heet the heating of their homes, they promptly—and permanently—shed all their heating worries! All that remained was to set the thermostat—and to remember occasionally to order oil.

What matter freeze or thaw! Indoors, where Kleen-Heet was, there was unvarying comfort. And more!—the ease of mind that comes with the perfect assurance that one's comfort will not fail.

With such a record, it is but natural that Kleen-Heet's engineering superiority among oil burners should be everywhere accepted.

And that Kleen-Heet should be so dominantly the choice of the well informed.

Whatever the size of your home, Kleen-Heet offers you the same care-free comfort! For descriptive literature and name of Kleen-Heet dealer in your community, write

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KLEEN-HEET
With Oil

Tested and listed as standard by the Underwriters' Laboratories

Add to Your INCOME Now! and years from Now

How to get 6½% with safety!

LEADING financial authorities are agreed that guaranteed real estate bonds offer a higher return than any other security of equal safety. They point out that the yield of high-grade railroad and industrial bonds has been steadily declining since 1921; and quote the experience of the great life insurance companies to show that "the first mortgage on real estate has proved the most stable, conservative and best income-paying investment, yielding year in and year out about 20% higher income than other securities."

$1,000 plus $600 a year
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An average semi-annual investment of $299.89, with interest reinvested in Adair Guaranteed-Insurable 6½% Bonds, will build $1,000 up to $27,700 in 20 years.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

AMERICAN TOURISTS' MONEY IN FRANCE

ESTIMATES of the Paris *Journal*, drawn from official sources, indicate that 220,000 American tourists visited France last year, and spent there $226,000,000. Two per cent. of these were classified as "spending millionaires." That would be 4,400 such persons, remarks the New York *World*, and "our income-tax figures do not bear out the theory that so many millionaires could have visited France in one year." Perhaps, thinks *The World*, some moderately wealthy tourists spend money as American millionaires are supposed to do. The Chicago *Tribune* comments:

> Of course many Frenchmen will argue that a good part of the $226,000,000 was spent in exchange for goods which were paid for in cheap francs, and that France as a whole is the poorer for the loss of the goods which the tourists take away. But observe that while the franc to-day is worth about one-seventh of its value in 1914, the French Government's index figures published last week reveal that prices to-day are eight times what they were in 1914.
>
> In certain classes of goods, prices may not have risen in proportion to the decline of the franc, but, on the whole, the French Government's own figures show that the American tourist to-day pays eight dollars for an article which would have cost him seven dollars in 1914.

The money spent by Americans helps in the balancing of trade balance sheets, says the New York *Evening Post*, but "it has a still more important significance as representing the kind of international relationship which, notwithstanding an occasional unfortunate incident, makes for a genuine entente cordiale." The New York *World* calls attention to an economic benefit which may accrue to this country, since—

> Forty-four per cent. of the flood of American visitors in France were classed as "business men." They went to buy and sell. They could not sell much if it were not for tourists. Particularly the American farmer's wheat would be a drug in the market to an even greater degree than it is if tourist money did not aid in balancing international exchange. Indirectly the 220,000 tourists helped to market in Europe many times as much wheat as they could have eaten at home. Europe can not buy if it can not sell. When hard up, it goes back to "war bread."
>
> Before the war three great avenues of expenditure were relied upon to square the "invisible balance" in foreign exchange. They were tourist money, immigrant remittances home, and interest upon borrowed money. Two of these are not what they were. We are not now borrowing in Europe as much as we are lending. Immigrant remittances have become relatively less important under our new immigration policy. The tourists have to bear the greater burden now—and it must be admitted that they are making a thorough job of it.

The Worker's Wife

THIS advertisement is about group insurance, a matter which is sure to come up for the consideration of modern business executives. Group insurance is no patent panacea for the employee problem, but it is a most potent help

Consider only one angle —
the worker's wife.

In case of death or disability to her husband it is she and her children who benefit by group insurance. This means that she is *going to help you in the matter of the man's* contentment and cooperation in his job.

This is only one of many far-reaching influences involved in group insurance.

We have two booklets, "Management, Men and Motives" and "Group Life Insurance," which throw light on this question. Your local John Hancock office will be glad *to send them to you, or they can be obtained* by writing to Inquiry Bureau.

John Hancock
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
197 Clarendon Street Boston, Mass.
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Vivid with reality and alive with picturesque power.—N. Y. *Evening Post.*

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12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $2, net; $2.14, post-paid.
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HOW AUTOMOBILE INSTALMENT SALES ARE FINANCED

A RECENT survey, writes C. C. Hanch, General Manager of the National Association of Finance Companies, in *The American Bankers Association Journal*, shows that the total of motor-vehicle instalment paper for the year 1925 was about $3,000,000,000. In explaining these stupendous figures, Mr. Hanch says:

The earliest instalment sales of motor-vehicles were financed in various elementary ways. In some cases the dealer who made the sale carried the paper until it matured, in other cases the dealer hypothecated the paper with his local banker as security for bank loans, and in some instances the paper was rediscounted outright either to regular commercial banks or concerns engaged in advancing money. It was not uncommon to require a down payment on new cars of 50 per cent., and the deferred payments seldom extended longer than over a period of ten months.

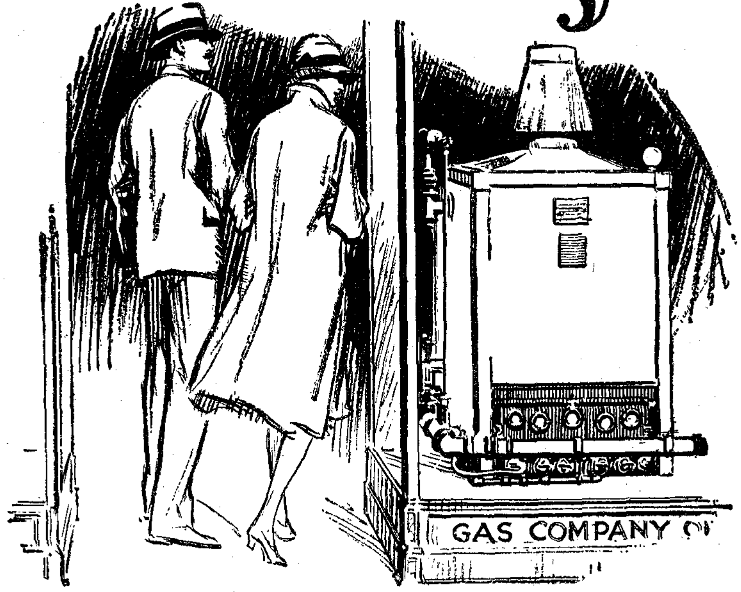
The business began to attract men with capital or credit, and about fourteen years ago the first so-called automobile finance companies came into existence. Now there are approximately 850 established and known finance companies engaged actively in automobile financing.

The extent of diversification of finance company business is not generally known, but to indicate this diversification, the figures of eleven large representative companies are available. On December 31, 1925, these companies had an aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of $41,000,000. Their total purchases of all kinds of paper for 1925 was $465,000,000, while their purchases of motor-vehicle and other instalment paper for the year was $227,000,000. It will be noted that their entire instalment paper was less than one-half of their total financing operations. Their total outstandings on December 31, 1925, was $162,000,000, while their outstandings of motor-vehicle and other instalment paper was $118,000,000.

Recently compiled figures based upon the most accurate available information indicate that after deducting the cash-down payment from the total sales price of instalment goods, the total instalment debt created for all classes of instalment goods was approximately $4,750,000,000. Based upon the average maturity of the instalments, the average instalment debt outstanding is approximately $2,750,000,000. The outstanding of motor-vehicle instalment paper at a given time is a little more than one-half of the total paper outstanding.

A total outstanding instalment debt of $2,750,000,000 is not an alarming mortgage on the future income of the nation. Experience in certain instalment lines has demonstrated that typical instalment sales with a reasonable cash-down payment pay out in less time than former open-account sales without a cash-down payment. Instead of contributing to extravagance the discipline of meeting instalment debts has taught many people to save.

Financing instalment sales enables the dealer or merchant to realize cash for his sales without calling on the manufacturer for help. It enables the manufacturer to make his product in quantity, thereby reducing cost, which affords him a profit and also low prices to the public. It bridges the gap between the bank and the retail buyer by affording the dealer an outlet for his paper, while protecting the capital and depositors of the bank.



Before winter comes—

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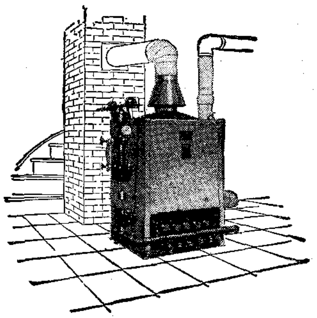
Before the first chilling breezes of Autumn sound the warning that Winter is coming, let your gas company tell you how they can increase your Winter comforts.

Let them tell you how an Ideal Gas Boiler, automatically controlled, will keep your home evenly warmed all Winter long without the worry of fuel storage, ashes, soot and constant stoking of the furnace.

An Ideal Gas Boiler takes all the drudgery out of house heating—gives you a clean, convenient and reliable heating service without effort.

Your Gas Company will be glad to explain this new and modern way to Winter comfort. Consult them or write to us for illustrated booklet.

Heat your house with GAS



Ideal Gas Boilers

Product of AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

American Gas Products Corporation

376 Lafayette St., *Distributor*, New York City

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The Greatest Mailing List in History

ONE of the vital forces for the building up of American industries has been the United States post office, and the receipt of a profitable number of direct replies to a letter or a circular is one of the most pleasing experiences in business.

THE DIGEST may fairly lay claim to expert knowledge on this subject. It is one of the heaviest users of the mails. It has built its own sales largely upon mail circularization. In the past eleven years it has spent eight million dollars upon circulars, mailing more than 60,000,000 subscription circulars in the year 1925.

Every mailing list of any value in the entire country will be found in the consolidated list used by THE DIGEST. Bankers, lawyers, physicians, club members, tax payers—every conceivable group has been followed up by all legitimate means. Readers have courteously sent in the names of their acquaintances. Year by year the consolidated DIGEST list has grown greater. By 1914 the aggregate of names on file in THE DIGEST offices was 3,000,000. Still this was not enough. So in 1915, after many experiments, THE DIGEST took an important step. It sent out the first complete mailing ever made to every telephone subscriber in the United States.

Since then 24 mailings have been sent to the entire telephone list, which now contains more than 9,000,000 individual names and home addresses.

Then we added to the telephone list the name of every automobile owner.

And what has been the result? Out of a list totaling 20,000,000 names, and more particularly out of the telephone lists, THE DIGEST has drawn its present circulation of 1,400,000. Consistent circularizing of telephone subscribers over a period of years has built up one of the largest circulations in the magazine field.

No one else has ever done such a job of sifting names. There is no other process just like ours.

THE DIGEST has taken all the alert people of America and picked out of them the most alert. We have taken the greatest mailing list ever assembled and refined out of it the present list of DIGEST subscribers—*the greatest selected mailing list in history.*

Advertisers are sometimes astonished to learn the low cost of circular matter when it is delivered in the form of a DIGEST page. If they owned our list of subscribers, as a mailing list, they would gladly spend from 8 cents to $1.00 per year per name in cultivating such prospects by mail circulars. And yet—fifty-two full pages in THE DIGEST—one every week for a year—cost the advertiser less than 16 cents per family. Sixteen cents per family to reach the largest selected list of families in the richest country in the world, and to reach them fifty-two times.

The Literary Digest

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 25.—The British miners, according to a dispatch from London, ask the Government to make another effort to settle the coal strike.

August 27.—Nicaragua forwards a protest to the League of Nations against alleged assistance for local revolutionaries by the Mexican Government.

August 28.—It is officially announced in Paris, according to a special *Herald Tribune* dispatch from that city, that France and Great Britain are opposed to Spain's request for the incorporation of the Tangier zone into Spanish Morocco.

August 29.—Mrs. Clemington Corson, of New York City, mother of two children, swims the English Channel in fifteen hours twenty-eight minutes.

Twenty thousand German veterans engage in a Nationalist demonstration in Nuremberg, where they are reviewed by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Prince Oscar, son of the former Kaiser, and Field Marshal Von Mackensen.

August 30.—Ernest Vierkoetter swims the English Channel, establishing a new record of twelve hours and forty-three minutes for the passage.

The election of Italian municipal officers by popular suffrage is abolished by the Fascist Government.

The British Government votes to continue emergency regulations during the coal strike.

DOMESTIC

August 25.—Krishnamurti, the Hindu Theosophist "Messiah," arrives in New York City.

August 26.—A resolution favoring modification of the Volstead Law, to permit the sale of beer and wine, is unanimously adopted at the closing session of the New York State Federation of Labor at Niagara Falls.

Twelve are dead and thirteen missing as a result of a mine explosion at Clymer, Pennsylvania.

August 27.—Commander Rodgers of the Navy is killed in a plane crash in Philadelphia.

August 28.—Twenty-four convicts escape in the course of a riot at the State Reformatory at Iona, Michigan.

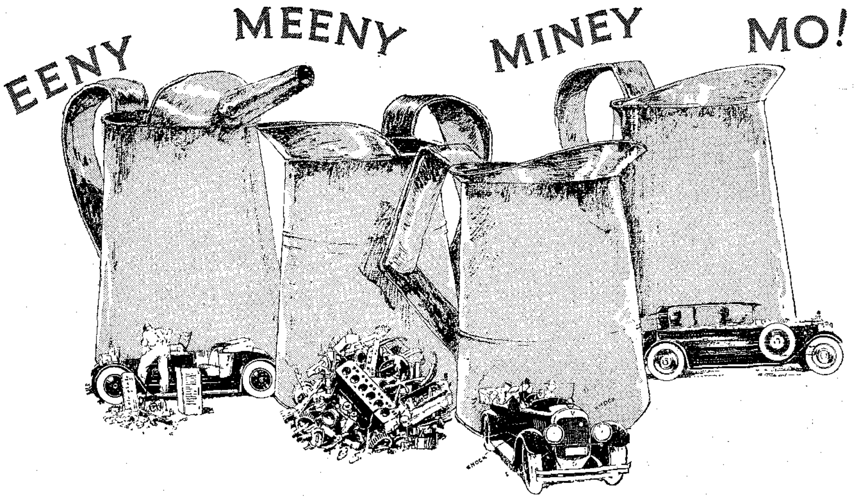
A slight earthquake running through western Maine toward Canada is reported from Androscoggin County.

August 29.—Twenty-five known dead and many missing are reported, following a tropical hurricane in southern Louisiana.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson, declares himself in favor of the cancellation of all inter-allied debts.

August 30.—The Philippine House of Representatives, reports Manila, passes, over the veto of General Wood, the bill providing for a plebiscite on the question of independence.

Who's His Dentist?—When he leapt from the window he had part of a loaf of bread, but this lasted but one day. A broken water pipe furnished the rest of his diet.—*Arkansas paper.*



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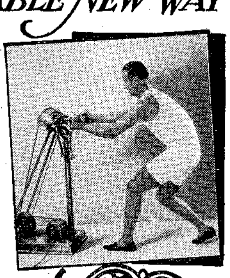

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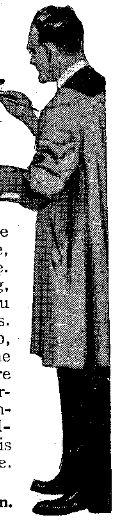

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Or What Have You?—WIDOWER, means, wishes correspond Widow or Lady.—*New Zealand Herald.*

Cloying Sweetness.—Dispense gloom among the stenographers in your office with Candy.—*Ad in a concert program in Utah.*

Henry's Lacteal Latest.—WANTED—Dairy hand who can milk and drive Ford. A. G. Brite, 220 Gates Ave., Travis 6945-J.—*San Antonio paper.*

Have Barbers Reformed?—It is said that the fashion for bobbed and shingled hair saves women many headaches. But don't barbers talk to them while they are cutting it?—*The Humorist.*

Page the Inner Man.—Absent-minded Professor—"Waiter, half an hour ago I ordered some lamb chops. Have you forgotten them—or have I had them?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Crime Wave Finance.—
TWO BANKS ROBBED
AND ONE KILLED BY
NASHVILLE BANDITS
—*Headline in a Schenectady paper.*

A Dry Resort.—Visitor—"My poor man! I presume it was the desire for drink that brought you here?"

Prisoner—"Not at all. I never expected to get any in this place."—*The Humorist (London).*

Tweedledum and Tweedledee.—At the time he left, Fee was torn between hope and fear. He hoped that the clue was based on authentic information, but feared that it might be either an error or a mistake.—*California paper.*

Proving His Pedigree.—The recent case of attempted tire robbery, at White's lunch room near Sewickley bridge, was quietly disposed of, it being shown that the accused, Lawrence Kaufmann, of New Kensington, came from very good people and was drunk when he came.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Mental Science.—A lover's quarrel is blamed for the attempt made by Miss Viola ——, 25, to end her life with poison at the home of her brother, 1159 Edsall Avenue, last night. The girl was taken to the Methodist Hospital in the police ambulance. She was given an anecdote.—*Indiana paper.*

Tapering Off.—In a long glistening Rolls-Royce he glided up to the filling station, and called out, "Let's have some gas, please!"

"How much you want?" asked the man in overalls, eying the car admiringly. The motorist struck by a sudden thought, put a hand in his pocket. Thirty cents was all he had in his clothes.

"One gallon," said he.

The man in the overalls glanced over the big car again and then fixt the driver with a stare of utter disgust.

"One gallon!" he sneered; "whatcher tryin' to do, wean it?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Sticky Hospitality.—San Francisco throws the town wide open for its glue-clad visitors.—*California paper.*

Quite Solid.—A .45-caliber revolver had been fired at him, the bullet penetrating his skull and entering the woodwork.—*Tampa paper.*

An Airy Costume.—Street-car regulations in Rio de Janeiro require male passengers to wear coats and socks.—*Dearborn Independent.*

Diet for Politicians.—
HOT LUNCH
Gas and Oil
—*Sign at a Florida filling station.*

Easily Pleased.—Smith—"Did I leave an umbrella here yesterday?"

Barber—"What kind of umbrella?"

Smith—"Oh, any kind. I'm not fussy."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Useful Guest.—Dandelions and nettles, says a botanical note, are favorite food plants among butterflies. The state of our lawn suggests that it is high time we invited a butterfly to tea.—*Punch.*

Beating Him to It.—According to a contemporary, one of our novelists has a suit for every day of the week. That's nothing. We have one for every day of the year; we're wearing it now.—*The Humorist.*

Like a Cigar Band.—
Mary had a bathing suit,
The latest style, no doubt,
And when she got inside it she
Was more than half-way out.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Wild Oats for All.—Mother (coming in at 2 A. M.)—"You needn't have waited up for me, Ysobel. I have my own latch-key."

Ysobel—"I know, mother, but somebody had to let Grannie in."—*London Opinion.*

When Cal Is Not Silent.—After many false alarms the President at last descends. Papers in his hands, tortoise-shell spectacles on his noise, he walks into the largest room and stands behind a desk.—The Literary Digest (*spotted by several triumphant scouts*).

Thank You for Nothing.—
CARD OF THANKS

We desire to thank the Oroville Fire Department and all kind friends who assisted in saving our home and contents, which were destroyed by fire Saturday morning, while we were in San Francisco.
MR. and MRS. G. A. DAHLMEIER.
—*California paper.*

Hoity-Toity!—There is a Pigmy Brained Pusillanimous Cypher in town destitute of public spirit, who, with a sneaking puerile vocabulary does try to discount the efforts of the editor behind his back. Let him be brave enough to bring his particular troubles face to face with the editor or crawl back into his shell, lay there and digest the vermin of his spleen forever.—*Red Lake (Ontario) paper.*